

PRODUCE

Dealers' Ideas Now Somewhat Firm

Groundnut Prices In England Break

NO CHANGES OF MOMENT IN MARKET FOR PRODUCE

Dealers More Firm In Selling Ideas

SEEDS AND OILS

Purchasing Again On More Restricted Scale

BY DAVID ARKIN

(Financial Editor)

There does not seem to be as yet any element calculated to galvanize the produce market in Shanghai, whether on trade or speculative account. The fact that a good portion of the crops of seasonal seeds and products has already been marketed and shipped abroad makes the dealers somewhat firm in their selling ideas. Market conditions in seeds and oils have been in a rather peculiar state, being affected by the weaker tone prevailing on the London market. The break in groundnut prices in England is due, it is stated, to the large cargo about. Both Tsingtau and Shanghai have been unable to keep abreast of the altered conditions, and consequently no business is reported to have been done this week for export. Shipments are going forward, but these are against contracts made previously.

Business in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases continues rather quiet. In some instances, there is a fairly active demand noted, but taking the market as a whole, purchasing is on a more restricted scale. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that no material or permanent broadening of general trade in seeds and oils is likely to be witnessed until the European market shows more strength than it has displayed this week.

GROUNDNUTS EASIER

In groundnuts conditions are easier, buyers abroad holding off. The London rate has declined from £22.0.0 to £21.5 per ton, this being, as already explained, due to the large shipments on their way to consuming centers. In sympathy with the easier London market, Tsingtau reports a weaker tendency, with no business resulting. The local rate is Tia. 6.50 per picul, the supplier of this product in Shanghai being estimated at about 20,000 tons. It will be noticed that Shanghai stocks have been reduced materially, the previous estimate being 30,000 tons. Tsingtau supplies are computed at about 1,000 tons or more, while those in the interior of that country are placed at roughly 20,000 to 30,000 tons. Cargo in the hands of the dealers and farmers is not much.

The greater interest which has been manifested by American buyers in peanuts, both spot and nearby deliveries, has been partly reflected in a firmer undertone of peanut oil. The local rate is about Tia. 13.50 per picul, while the quotation in Tsingtau is a round Y.17.50 per picul. The Cantonese merchants have been showing little or no interest in this line. The European market is quiet, nothing being reported as being done with that outlet. The American interest has yet not been translated into anything resembling business. Holders' ideas on this oil are expected to shade down, and this has been a factor in the unwillingness of the buyers to take hold as yet.

In sesamum seeds no new transactions are recorded, the European buying rate being quoted lower than before. The present asking price in Europe is £25.15 per ton or about Tia. 8.20 per picul, while the dealers' quotation is Tia. 8.40 per picul. Supplies, both in Shanghai and in the interior, are scanty.

INDIAN RAPESEEDS

Europe is still a large purchaser of Indian rapeseeds at about £17 per ton for the new crop. The Chinese crop will be marketed at about the end of May, when trading is expected to be brisk.

A development of interest in the way of price changes is a further decline in China wood

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather

Overcast and variable weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 71.7 and the minimum 54.1, figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.6 and 56.8.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

大陸報

The China Press

The Pulse of this Great City and of China

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FRANCE AND JAPAN FORM ALLIANCE, IS LONDON VIEW

Agreement Covering Chinese Matters Is Reported

VOTE TOGETHER

Delegates To League Council Are In Accord

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 11.—Denying the reports of the conclusion of a Japanese-Russian defensive alliance directed against Russia, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that it is believed, however, that a Franco-Japanese understanding is now in existence, covering Pacific and Chinese questions. He refers to the recent co-operation of the French Minister and the Japanese Cabinet at Tokyo and says that it has not escaped notice that the Japanese delegate on the League of Nations Council, who formerly voted on the side of Britain in Central European issues, voted with France at the two last sessions on questions like the Saar.

PACIFIC MAIL OFFICES TO BE CHANGED MAY 1

Secure New Location At 10 Nanking Road

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company offices will be moved from the present location in the Palace Hotel building to a building of their own at 10 Nanking Road on May 1, according to announcement made yesterday by Mr. B. C. Halse, Shanghai manager.

The new offices are in a recently constructed building between The British Flower Shop and Kelly and Walsh, are up-to-date in every way, and will give the steamship company an even more advantageous location than they have at the present time. While no announcement has been made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Company, owners of the Palace Hotel, it is understood that the space formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail will be converted into either an enlarged lobby for the hotel, or a tea-room.

Samaria To Bring In 300 Round-The-World Tourists

With a cousin of President Coolidge, Miss Annie B. Coolidge of Boston, and a large number of well known figures in the financial, industrial and social world centering about New York and environs, the Cunard liner Samaria, which left a New York Winter to follow the path of Spring around the world under the auspices of Thomas Cook and Sons, arrives in Shanghai today for a brief visit.

They have journeyed up the cog wheeled road and coasted down the mountain in sleds at Madeira, they brought the first snowstorm in thirty years to Gibraltar, they have hobbled with Arab sheiks and French officers of the famous foreign legion at Algiers, they have climbed Vesuvius, seen beautiful blue Capri, traveled to the Eternal City, watched the Sphinx and the Pyramids sink into oblivion "neath an Egyptian night, ridden elephants, camels and donkeys in profusion, and marveled at India with its Taj Mahal, its tombs, pilgrims, street fakirs and smells—these tourists from the States and "dear old Lunnor."

Only two things have marred the trip, the deaths of two passengers. Miss Ida Caroline Evenson of Philadelphia, Pa., who was taken ill in Calcutta and died at Diamond Harbor, and Mrs. M. S. Cowan of New York City, who died soon after the ship left Singapore. Miss Evenson was buried at sea. Her sister Miss Susan Irene Evenson is continuing the trip home. Mrs.

Judge Purdy Disposes Of Six Criminal Cases At First Session Of U.S. Court

New Judge Welcomed By Mr. S. Fessenden And District Attorney Husar—Mutual Pledges—Old Fiction To Disappear

A large attendance of the American Bar was present yesterday morning in the United States Court for China, when Judge Milton D. Purdy took his seat on the bench for the first time since his appointment as Judge.

Mr. Sterling Fessenden, as president of the Far Eastern American Bar Association, and also as one of the senior members of the Bar, extended to the new Judge the heartiest welcome of the Bar and their congratulations to him on taking his seat for the first time on the bench of that Court. Some of those present had practiced here for many years, he said, and they all realized

the existence of difficulties surrounding the administration of the law in an extrajudicial country which were not encountered at home.

Nevertheless he felt sure, he said, and he could assure his Honor too that he would find in the Bar a hearty spirit of co-operation and that its members would loyally uphold the Court and its Judge. There was one thing he would like to refer to. There had been for some time past more or less friction in the Bar itself which was kept alive by a small minority but he felt, and he was sure that the majority of the other members of the Bar felt that the occasion of his Honor taking the seat upon the Bench of the Court was an opportune time for these difficulties to be forgotten and for the Bar to go on once more a united and friendly Bar, loyal to the Court, loyal to its traditions and with a desire to uphold and maintain in the highest degree possible the traditions of their country which they all prized so highly.

TACORE DUE TO ARRIVE HERE ON APRIL 15

Famous Indian Writer To Spend Six Weeks In China

Rabindranath Tagore, the celebrated Indian author, will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong on the s.s. Atsuta Maru for a lecture tour of China.

Tagore will be met here by Mr. Tse-mou Hsu of the Lecture Bureau at Peking, under whose auspices and at whose invitation the noted author is coming to China. He will remain here six and eight weeks during which time he will deliver eight formal lectures. In his party are Mr. Bimburat, a young English follower of Tagore, who lectured in Peking a year ago on the International University at Santimketan, Bengal, the foundation of Tagore's school of philosophy; Miss Green, and Prof. Kaidas Nog, who is professor of Chinese in Tagore's university. Prof. Nog will remain in China for some time continuing his study of Chinese.

Before going to Peking Tagore will make a trip to Hanchow, and en route to the capital, will stop off at Nanking.

In preparation for his visit many of his books have been translated in Chinese. "The Gardener" and "The Crescent Moon" are expected to have a wide appeal because they have been published in cheap editions. It is also planned to produce Tagore's play "Chitra" at the P. U. M. C. Auditorium during his visit.

JUDGE SPEAKS

Judge Purdy in returning thanks voiced the pleasure he felt in listening to the kindly expressions of esteem and loyalty which had been so succinctly expressed by Mr. Fessenden. He wanted to thank the Bar here, from the bottom of his heart for their expressions of cordiality and hearty accord, and he wanted to assure them at the same time that it would be his constant aim and endeavor to maintain the present high standard of the Court and the excellent reputation that it had attained under his predecessor Judge Lobingier and all his predecessors in office. He thought it might be timely to state at that time that it had been his experience, during the thirty odd years that he had been

(Continued on Page 2)

ROYAL SCIONS OF JAPAN WILL VISIT ABROAD

Two Sons Of Emperor Plan To Journey To America And Europe

(Exclusive China Press) Tokyo, April 11.—The desire of Japanese nobility to become acquainted with foreign countries and to study international condition is shown by the announcement that five scion of the Imperial family are soon to make trips abroad.

Prince Takamatsu, the third son of the Japanese Emperor, following his graduation from a naval academy, will go on board a training ship in July as a cadet. Following his cadet cruise, he plans to visit the principal cities of the United States.

Prince Yamashira, a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, who is known as "the aviation prince," is leaving October for a tour of America and Europe to study recent progress in aviation. Prince Yamashira's wife was killed during last September's earthquake disaster at Hayama. His tour follows the conclusion of the mourning period of one year.

Prince Yason, former Korean ruler, and his Japanese wife, the Princess Masako, are planning to tour America next year.

Prince Chichibu, the second son of the Emperor, plans to duplicate the European tour made by the Prince Regent following the selection of his bride. His wedding is scheduled to occur upon his return.

The large exodus to foreign countries is unprecedented in the history of the Imperial family of Japan and is expected to promote international accord.

Shipyard Strike At Southampton Ends

(Reuter's Service) London, April 10.—The Southampton strikers have resolved by an overwhelming majority not to return to work.

THREATS TO RAISE RAIL RATES MADE BY PEKING

Discrimination On Foreign Goods Proposed

POWERS PROTEST

Charge Violation Of Washington Agreement

(Exclusive China Press)

Peking, April 11.—The Ministry of Communications today announced that it proposes to increase freight rates on all of the railroads under its control on all goods shipped by foreigners.

The Diplomatic Corps has filed a protest against the proposed action with the Walchiaopu, declaring that it is a direct violation of the agreements entered into by China at the Washington conference on limitation of armaments.

The Diplomatic Corps hold that under these agreements the Government of China undertook not to discriminate between nationals in the matter of railroad rates.

The Walchiaopu, following receipt of the protest of the Powers, referred the matter to the Ministry of Communications, which, in turn, interpreted the agreement entered at Washington to mean that China cannot discriminate between the various foreign nations in China, but that the government has a perfect right to give Chinese citizens a better rate on the Chinese railroads.

The matter is generally viewed as an attempt to force the Powers to take measures to limit the application of the Washington agreements, which so far has been withheld by France pending settlement of the Gold Franc dispute. The problem is unsettled up to the present time.

GERMANS MUST ACCEPT, ADVICE OF KRUPP HEAD

Report Of Experts Must Be Adhered To, He Declares

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 10.—Herr Sorge, director of Krupp's and Chairman of the Association of German Industrialists, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, expressed the opinion that the reports of the reparations experts must be accepted, in spite of the enormous heavy burden imposed. He thinks that better terms are not likely to be obtained. Herr Sorge said that an absolute prerequisite was the full restoration of Germany's economic sovereignty. The experts' proposals were only possible if an international loan could be raised, as to which he was sceptical.

(French Wireless)

Paris, April 10.—Herr Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, addressing a meeting of the Union of Industrialists of Saxony, today expressed his satisfaction that the problem of reparations had emerged from the atmosphere of politics to remain in the domain of economics and finance. Political circles in Great Britain believe that it will take

(Continued on Page 2)

Holland Approves Pact With Czechs

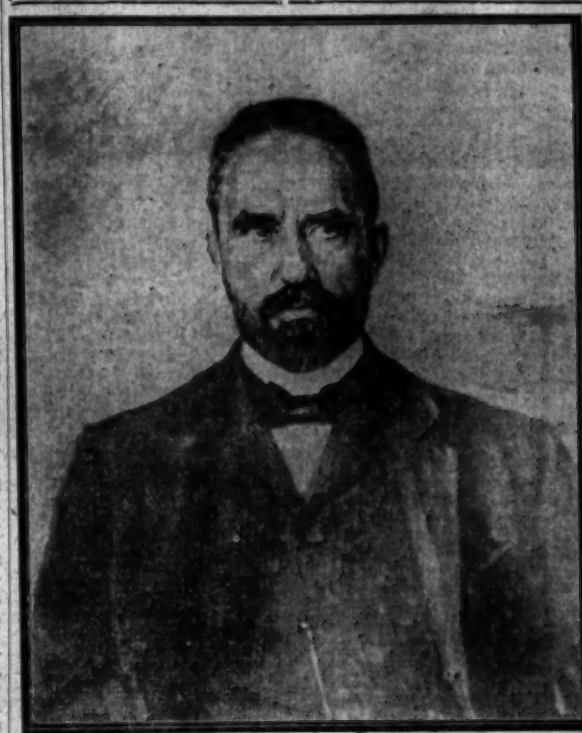
(Reuter's Service) The Hague, April 10.—The Second Chamber today approved the commercial treaty between Holland and Czechoslovakia.

Award Is Spurned By British Miners

(Reuter's Service) London, April 11.—An official announcement states that the miners' ballot has resulted in rejection of the owners' wage proposals by 338,000 to 322,000 votes.

Hugo Stinnes, Germany's Industrial Leader, Dead

Stricken By Death



HUGO STINNES

Flood Of Propaganda Is Resented In Philippines

(Exclusive China Press)

Manila, April 11.—Strenuous efforts which have been made within recent weeks by certain New York interests connected with the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce to force endorsement of a compromise independence plan by the local administration and American residents in the Philippines have

aroused resentment both in private and official American circles.

For the past week, Manila has been bombarded with cable messages emanating from New York which picture complete Philippine independence as dangerously imminent and which advocate united action favoring a more autonomous government under a Filipino governor-general, with the promise of independence in twenty-five or thirty years in order to forestall complete separation of the islands from the United States.

Even Governor-General Leonard Wood has received the most alarming sort of gratuitous dispatches, of which he has apparently taken no serious notice.

The effect of this propaganda has been just the opposite of that which was intended, and the American Chamber of Commerce has formally rejected the overtures made from New York by adopting resolutions which declare that the Philippines are American territory and that American sovereignty over them cannot be alienated except by constitutional amendment. The resolutions also declare that in the event of such alienation, American and foreign vested interests should be bought out by the United States government pre-

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ROUND WORLD FLYERS REACH SITKA, ALASKA

American Military Aviators Complete Another Lap On Long Journey

(Reuter's American Service)

Sitka, April 11.—The American military aviators who are flying around the world have arrived at Sitka.

(Exclusive China Press)

Tokio, April 11.—The entire American 43rd destroyers division is preparing to assist the American world flyers in their journey over Japan.

The destroyers are due to arrive at Yokohama from Manila on April 15th. Later, they will be stationed near four other landing places on the world flight route.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Pres. Jackson, today 3 p.m. Pres. Lincoln, today. FROM U.S. Pres. Grant, April 19. FOR Europe via Suez, Str. China, Tuesday. FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Plassy, April 21.

FINANCIAL WIZARD OF RHINELAND IS STRICKEN

Succumbs As Result Of Brief Illness

LEAVES FORTUNE

Amassed Fabulous Wealth During Life-Time

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 10.—The death is announced of Herr Hugo Stinnes, the great German industrialist.

No one figure in post-war Germany has loomed with quite the degree of importance as has Hugo Stinnes, industrial giant, man of fabulous wealth, and an outstanding character in both the internal affairs of his nation and its economic relations with the Allied Powers.

Ten or fifteen years ago, Stinnes' name was already known in Germany as that of a great industrial leader. It is only within the years since the conclusion of the armistice, however, that that name has become a by-word in almost every land for great wealth, industrial genius and daring on a gigantic scale, and ability to organize mass production at low costs in almost every field of manufacturing activity.

Hugo Stinnes came of a long line of industrial leaders. For more than a hundred years, the Stinnes' interests, centering at Muelheim in the heart of the Ruhr industrial district, had been powerful factors in the German coal mining industry. His grandfather and father before him had conducted this business, but it was not until Hugo Stinnes took over control of the family interests that the remarkable expansion which was to startle the world, commenced.

PLANS COMBINE

Born on February 12, 1876, Hugo Stinnes, shortly after coming to manhood, conceived the dream of a vast industrial organization which would dominate the greatest of Germany's industries—coal mining and iron and steel production and manufacture. Through his efforts, he succeeded in uniting the coal and iron and steel interests of Germany, and shortly before the war broke out, he had placed himself at the head of a powerful combine in these fields. Even then he found that subsidiary lines were necessary to the great success which he had planned in his particular field, and before the war he had organized and had in operation, principally on the Rhine and in the coal trade to England and Mediterranean ports a fleet of steamers which bore his name.

When the war broke out, all of the Stinnes' plants were taken over by the imperial government for the manufacture of munitions and other war materials, but immediately upon conclusion of the armistice, Stinnes lost no time in reorganizing his industrial activities and building up, through one series of mergers after another, one of the greatest industrial combines which the world had ever witnessed.

BUYS NEWSPAPERS

No one field of activity seemed to escape him, and, in all, he seemed to be equally successful. As an instance of his methods, it was said of him, that owning great forest tracts and paper mills in East Prussia, he conceived that it would be better if he had his own newspapers to make use of the newspaper paper which he produced rather than to be forced to sell it to outsiders, and subsequently he began acquiring newspapers throughout Germany. The exact number which he controlled at the time of his death was never made public, but there were reports that one-third of the newspapers in Germany were owned by him and the interests which he represented.

Mr. Stinnes was particularly interested in developments in the

electrical field. He organized several companies for the manufacture of machinery used in power plant, installations and made many such installations in small towns throughout Germany. He also organized many electric tramways and interurban lines in Germany.

With Germany's export markets restored, Stinnes was among the first of the great German industrialists to go out actively after export business. At his offices in Berlin he organized a special department to promote trade with Soviet Russia and succeeded in obtaining huge orders for machinery and other products from the Soviet.

THREE FIRMS HERE

The Stinnes interests also formed export organizations in South American countries and in South Africa.

In order to promote his interests in China, Mr. Stinnes two years ago organized the Hugo Stinnes Line, a fleet of combination freight and passenger vessels operating on a regular schedule between Germany and Far Eastern ports. Mr. Stinnes also organized the Hugo Stinnes China Company, which maintains import and export offices here and elsewhere in China and was interested in the Siemens China Company, which handles the electrical and machinery products of the Stinnes organization. The Stinnes fleet in all now numbers sixty ships. Mr. Stinnes preferred to abstain from taking an active part in German politics. However, in order to protect his interests, he accepted an election to the Reichstag as a representative of the German People's Party. He had deeply studied the entire problem of reparations and much of the negotiations of the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission and the French was carried on directly, if not officially, with him.

Among the principal firms in which Mr. Stinnes was interested were the Siemens, Rheinische Eisen- und Stahlwerke, Deutsche Luftschiffbau- und Transportgesellschaft, Deutsche Elektrizitäts- und Kraftwerke, and the Deutsche Gas- und Wasserwerke. He was also interested in the Deutsche Eisen- und Stahlwerke, the Deutsche Gas- und Wasserwerke, and the Deutsche Eisen- und Stahlwerke.

SONS SURVIVE HIM

Mr. Stinnes is survived by several sons. His eldest son, Hugo Stinnes, Jr., recently visited America and at that time concluded an agreement with the Sinclair Oil interests to represent them in Europe. It is probable that the direction of the Stinnes interests, Hugo Stinnes, Jr., will be assisted by his brothers, Otto and Edmund.

No official intimation of Mr. Stinnes' death had been received up until a late hour yesterday at the offices of the Hugo Stinnes China Company. The last word received was a cable message sent from Berlin at 5:50 p.m. Thursday, when it was said that Mr. Stinnes' condition was very grave.

Fifteen Women To One Lone Man In Babuyan Islands

Makes Love Live At Sea So Women Residents Now Preponderant

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, April 2.—The recent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in the Babuyan Islands, situated about sixty miles north of the island of Luzon, have brought forth statements from mariners who recently have been in that region, that a large portion of the population is composed of women. It is said that situation is due to the fact that so many of the men have lost their lives at sea.

The male population are engaged almost entirely in fishing as a means of livelihood and the frequent earthquakes, which occur over that region, have, with the result, fishing craft.

It is stated that on one island of the group with a population of about 200 there are fifteen women to one man.

Transportation to the Babuyan group is difficult as small craft are unable to cross the channel on account of rough waters and large waves seldom call at the islands because the volume of business does not warrant it.

The constabulary of Cagayan province have been ordered to ascertain the condition of the people of the Babuyan and to furnish them with supplies.

Travel Expenses Voted By Commons

London, April 10.—On a free vote today the House of Commons by 240 votes to 152 adopted a supplementary estimate of £70,000 to cover the cost of special railway concessions for Members travelling between London and the constituencies. Amendments to waive the cost, to provide only third-class fares and also to exclude Members of the Cabinet was defeated.

Judge Purdy Disposes Of Six Criminal Cases At First Session Of U.S. Court

(Continued from Page 1)

at the Bar, that in those jurisdictions where there had been hearty co-operation and kindly sympathy between the members of the Bar and the Court they achieved the best results and the highest order of justice administered.

He invited all the members of the Bar to meet him, to come to his chambers at any time and discuss matters of importance to the administration of the law in this jurisdiction. It would always be a pleasure for him to meet and see them and he hoped very soon to have an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of every one of them. They had, as Mr. Fessenden had well said, many intricate, difficult and perplexing problems to solve and he would have to rely upon each and all of them to help him so that the Court would have a standing in China second to none, as it had had in the past.

Mr. Leonard G. Husar, District Attorney, on behalf of the officials of the Court, extended a welcome to the Judge and assured him of their earnest co-operation and in reply Judge Purdy said he had seen enough of that in the few days he had been here. In fact he had already thought many times how fortunate had been the United States government in getting men of such excellent quality and such ability as the officials of that Court.

He and his family are the

Roberts Charged

In Arms Case

(Continued from Page 1)

Suggestion that the President Jackson was a member of a ring actively engaged in smuggling arms into China, was made yesterday morning in the United States Court for China, when Mr. D. Roberts, twenty years of age, was charged with carrying concealed weapons on his person, consisting of four Nagai pistols and twenty packages of ammunition. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. P. W. Guldberg, who represented Roberts, asked that the Court deal with him leniently. His client was a sort of assistant engineer on the President Jackson and from what he could see of the case, some members of a big gang of arms smugglers on board persuaded the defendant to bring the arms ashore, for a payment of \$20 and deliver them to some one at a hotel in Nanking Road. The defendant had a clean record and there was no previous conviction against him of any kind and he suggested the case was one which could be dealt with by cautioning the defendant.

Mr. Leonard G. Husar, District Attorney, remarked upon the conduct of the defendant at present prevailing in Shanghai and China, and urged that it was really important to prevent on every possible occasion just such a situation as had arisen in this case. Only a day or two ago the newspapers in their editorial and news items pointed out the great increase in the number of armed robberies, murders and hold-ups. Those things were made possible by reason of the possession of firearms. There was no doubt but the defendant was bringing these arms into Shanghai for the purpose of selling them to someone, and that very fact carried with it the possibility and probability that these pistols and ammunition might have got into the hands of the very people who ought not to have them. He suggested that this was a case where substantial punishment should be inflicted on the accused.

In answer to his Honor's question as to a Chinese in the steward's department of the President Jackson, asked him to bring the arms ashore and promised him \$7.50 each for so doing. He was to deliver them to a certain room in the Oriental Hotel.

The case was continued until Tuesday morning to give accused an opportunity to go on board the President Jackson, to identify it, he could, the person who entrusted him with the arms, to bring ashore.

Filen Guilty,

McCauley Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

John D. Filen, twenty-three years of age, was charged yesterday with carrying a deadly and dangerous weapon, namely a revolver, with intent unlawfully to use the same, pleaded guilty. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve a sentence of four months' imprisonment at Bilibid. H. D. McCauley charged with the same offence, pleaded not guilty and was acquitted. He was defended by Mr. F. J. Seabul.

Fined \$100

Foy Vagrancy

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles E. Bennett, pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy, was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve a sentence of four months' imprisonment at Bilibid. He was defended by Mr. F. J. Seabul.

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Two Given Six Months For Thefts

(Continued from Page 1)

For stealing overcoats W. B. McCabe and Pedro Antonio were charged yesterday morning before Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China. Both men pleaded guilty. McCabe was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and to serve a term of imprisonment of six months at Bilibid, while Antonio was sentenced to serve a like period.

JAPAN JANITOR CLAIMS HE HAS ROYAL ANCESTOR

Descendant Of Emperor

(Continued from Page 1)

Tokio, April 10.—There lives a venerable man in Mikawacho, Kanda, who earns a meagre livelihood for himself and his family of three by doing janitor work at the Ueno Art School, who has amazed historians by the assertion that he is a descendant of Emperor Kotoku, who ruled the empire from 646 to 649. A. D. So unbelievable are these claims of Mr. Kichizo Asakura that most authorities are inclined to laugh and label the janitor as one who is suffering from a bad attack of megalomania.

But Mr. Asakura has certain treasures and family heirlooms in his possession which he shows as proof of his claim. According to these relics he is a descendant of Norikage Asakura and Prince Hyomal, a blood relative of Emperor Kotoku. It is said that several authorities in the Imperial Household Department recognize these heirlooms as genuine. Prince Kujō, elder brother of the Empress, Prince Niijo, Marquis Kuga and Count Hirota, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal declares that the man has a just and rightful claim as a lineal descendant of the Emperor of ancient times.

Norikage Asakura, an ancestor of the janitor in the art school, was a patriot who lived at the time of Emperor Gornara, and contributed 20,000 ryo to the Government in 1535, which historians say was used for the construction of an Imperial Palace. In appreciation for his gift the Emperor gave him two swords made by Muneshika Sanjo and Kunisoshi Awadachuki. The present Mr. Asakura has these two swords in his possession.

Prince Hyomal was a relative of the thirty-fifth Emperor, Kotoku, as well as a relative of Norikage Asakura. Records of this relationship are to be found in the archives of the Imperial Household Department.

The living Mr. Asakura barely escaped with his treasures last September 1, and the ancestral tablet which he kept sacred in the family shrine was destroyed by fire on that day. Prince Niijo is said to be negotiating with the authorities in an effort to gain recognition of Mr. Asakura.

Skeptics say that all the heirlooms are of modern date, and therefore forged, and that the family crest of Mr. Asakura is one which only came into existence a few years ago—Japan Advertiser.

Dis-iple Of Marx Elected To Office By British Miners

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 10.—Mr. A. J. Cook, a miners' agent in Rhondda Valley, has been elected secretary of the Miners' Federation. Mr. Cook was formerly a Baptist preacher and is a fluent speaker and a disciple of Karl Marx. He is an active participant in the so-called miners' minority movement.

In an interview Mr. Cook said that it would be difficult to avert a stoppage in the coalfields unless the demand of the miners for a living wage was conceded.

Now Showing At SILBERMAN'S

The very latest shapes in VAN HEUSSEN AND ABERETEX COLLARS

15 Styles to Select from

In 1. 3 and 2 sizes

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SILBERMAN'S

Opp. Astor House

Collar Specialists, Shanghai

BRUCE DETAILS ANZAC PLAN TO GUARD EMPIRE

Prime Minister Speaker At Banquet To Squadron Officers

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, April 10.—Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, speaking at the dinner to the Admirals and senior officers of the Special Service Squadron, declared that the Government's decision to lay down two 10,000-ton cruisers was in the interests of Australia's own defence in order to provide very useful co-operation with the British Navy. The Commonwealth Government was convinced that in the interests of world peace the decision of the British Government with regard to Singapore was not final.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, replying, said that if the Dominions provided sufficient cruisers to guard the coast lines while the main fleet was doing its proper business, they would feel perfectly safe. The most perfect base for the Australian cruisers would be Port Darwin. There was an excellent repair base in Sydney.

Germans Must Accept Advice Of Krupp Head

(Continued from Page 1)

some time for the Reparations Commission to come to an agreement on the conclusions of the experts, and that Germany, after bargaining, will be forced to accept the decision of the Reparations Commission. The Foreign Office refuses to express any opinion before it has received the reports, but promises to make a communication directly they are received.

The Belgian newspapers generally are satisfied with the reservation made in the event of Germany not paying immediately. The general opinion in the United States is that the experts have found a solution of the reparations problems, but it is questionable whether Germany will accept the entire project.

The general opinion of French newspapers is that the report constitutes a compromise which, although not completely in conformity with France's expectations, constitutes a better practical plan than all the previous ones. Certain newspapers make a great outcry on the subject of the shipment of gold by the Banque of France to England.

Smallpox Scars Can Now Be Removed

The facial disfigurement which is usually the aftermath of smallpox, need no longer be a permanent affliction. So can the wrinkles of old age, freckles, sallowness, etc., be removed. Consult Madame Nelson-Mee, Beauty Specialist, Extra Bldg., 2nd Floor, 24 Nanking Road, Central 3035.

Samaria To Bring In 300 Round-The-World Tourists

(Continued from Page 1)

Dwight Roberts of Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Harry B. Heyer and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Heyer of Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. R. G. Elendratz of Winnetka, Ill., a vocalist of marked ability; J. W. McKinney, who bears a striking resemblance to the late President Harding, and wife, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Russell Harding of Ventnor, N. J., whose husband was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Missouri-Pacific railroads; C. F. M. Niles, a leading banker of Toledo, Ohio, and Mrs. Niles; Miss Marion P. Mullins and Miss Rebecca W. Smith of the University of Texas faculty.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Reed of Waterloo, Iowa; Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Feinberg of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Hugh Baird of St. John's Newfoundland; Mrs. R. W. Travers, of London, Canada; W. E. Barnes, business man of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. D. G. Cook, of St. Louis, Miss Elizabeth Ruggles of New York City, Branch De Cou of East Orange, N. J., artist, photographer and lecturer; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Walsh, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Frederick Strauss, New York banker and trustee of the Rockefeller foundation; and Miss Katherine Lord Strauss; Mr. and Mrs. M. Van Beuren of New York City, who is the daughter of John Dr. Archibald, Standard Oil man; the Misses M. C. Pirie and Isabel Pirie of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Sayre of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Olds, former manufacturer of the Oldsmobile car; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Payne of Beckley, W. Va., and Councillor and Mrs. Edwin Haigh of Liverpool, Eng.

The globe-trotters will spend over Sunday seeing Shanghai—or as the Los Angeles boosters say, seeing as much of our fair city as can be seen in a few hours—and will then continue on their way to Peking, Japan ports, Honolulu and home, sweet home.

Propaganda Resent In Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

vians to the withdrawal of American sovereignty.

It is known that Governor General Wood, about the middle of last March, sent a long dispatch to Washington outlining clearly and forcibly his position on the Philippines problem. His views, he said in an interview here, today, are substantially in accord with those expressed by President Coolidge in his letter to Speaker Rogers of the Philippines House of Representatives.

Governor Wood, it is known, regards the Philippines as a great strategic base for American interests in the Far East both commercial and military. He deplors the effects of the conference on limitation of armaments conducted at Washington by President Harding, which, he believes, weakened America's position here, and, if continued, Governor Wood would probably not favor another such conference.

The general belief in American circles here is that the remarkable activity of a group of Americans in New York with reference to the Philippines problem is indirectly actuated by Filipino political leaders, who, it is known, would agree to almost any compromise proposal under which Governor-General Wood would be eliminated as head of the island's government.

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FACTS About A-B-A Cheques
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RS. PURDY AND DAUGHTER ARE TIFFIN GUESTS

Anne Walter Fearn Hostess At Tiffin Given For Newcomers

One of the largest tiffins of the season was given by Dr. de Walter Fearn, at her home Route Pichon yesterday, to come to Shanghai Mrs. Milton Purdy, wife of the new United tea judge for China, and Miss Anne Purdy, their daughter. More than 100 guests were seen to meet Mrs. and Miss Purdy and Mrs. Lorenso Daniels, Washington, D.C., who is staying through Shanghai. Mrs. Daniels is one of the foremost men workers in the Washington chapter and division of the American Red Cross. The guests included officers and holds of departments of the American Woman's Club, and other women prominent in the social community. There was a liberal sprinkling of well-known British women, also. At the conclusion of tiffin, Dr. de Walter Fearn in one of her inimitable speeches welcomed the wife and daughter of the new judge in name of the women of the American community in Shanghai.

In an inexpressibly graceful manner she spoke of Mrs. Lobb, whom Mrs. Purdy succeeded in the affection which Mrs. Lobb had inspired in all who knew her. In referring to Mrs. Purdy Dr. Fearn said that it was a foregone conclusion that Mrs. Purdy would be a worthy successor to that unusually strong position which the American women in Shanghai held for the welfare of the former judge who, in her long residence and untiring work had endeared herself to all who knew her.

Mrs. Purdy, a remarkably handsome woman with a gracious smile and a delightful, speaking voice, responded to the welcome and the toast in a brief speech of appreciation. Miss Purdy, who inherits her mother's duty and who is one of the sturdiest girls who have come to Shanghai in some time, accompanied with a characteristic American girl's "howdy" of greeting and thanks for the welcome.

Mrs. William O'Hara, who was seated at the speakers' table with J. Harold Dollar, Mrs. Kinison, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Lobb, sang several songs, most of them old favorites which were called for. Mrs. Mabel Mason accompanied her on the piano.

Mrs. Gardner, Crane and Mrs. Daniels also spoke, the former in response to Dr. Fearn's comments on her work in "Old Lady," the recent successful production of the A.W.C.'s dramatic department which she heads, and the latter, briefly, on her work in Washington and her trip around the world.

All the ladies present were given an opportunity of meeting Mrs. Purdy and her daughter personally before and after tiffin, through the courtesy of Dr. Fearn and Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the American Consul-General, who assisted her on the receiving line.

Russian Cossacks Stranded In Manila
(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Manila, April 3.—A dozen Russian cossacks who came to Manila from Shanghai to give exhibitions in horsemanship during the annual carnival in February are stranded and are now living on charity. They had expected to continue their voyage to Singapore where further exhibitions were to be given, but their plans did not materialize.

The cossacks, like Admiral Stark and his 250 countrymen who have been quartered at the Olongapo naval station for more than a year, believe their difficulties would be ended if they could reach the United States. In company with Mr. Theodore R. Vango, Philanthropist and former resident commissioner at Washington, the cossacks called on Governor-General Wood to enlist his aid in securing their entry into the United States. The Governor-General held out little encouragement to the refugees in view of the strict immigration regulations, but told them he would present their case to the authorities at Washington through the War Department.

Appeal Dismissed By House Of Lords
(Reuter's Service)
London, April 10.—The House of Lords has dismissed the appeal of the Duff Development Company in their claim to enforce the award against the Government of Kelantan.

Important Figures In News Of The Day



Below: Eugene O'Neill, Smith W. Brockhart, Raymond Poincare, Eugene O'Neill, Ramsay MacDonald, and Durton K. Wheeler.

In a series of notes that have passed between Raymond Poincare and Ramsay MacDonald, Great Britain's first Labor Premier has frankly told the French Premier that France's policy since the World War is breeding a new war. Despite protests, the Provincetown Players, of New York, will produce Eugene O'Neill's play, "All God's Chilluns Got Wings," in which Miss Mary Blair, a white actress, kneels before and kisses the hand of Paul Robeson, full-blooded negro actor. U. S. Senator Smith W. Brockhart, of Iowa, heads the Senate committee that will investigate the official acts of Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty. U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, has challenged Daugherty to name any Senator he thinks should resign because of his official actions. Steaks from buffalo have been sent to Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace from Montana to show that the meat is equally as good as beef.

In The U. S. Court For China

Monday, April 14, 1924, Commencing at 10:00 a.m.
MOTIONS TO SET FOR HEARING

Cause No. 1264, Paul Martin v. S. A. Ramsom et al. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al. Rodger and Husar; Shoop and Chalmers; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 1735, P. M. Ying v. Jeyar L. Greenstone, Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Rodger and Haskell.

Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. M. Wulfsberg and Co. (Amended Motion for New Trial) Schuhl and Schoenfeld; R. T. Evans; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2066, American Express Co. v. S. Chalet, Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 2252, China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Pearson Daniel Co. (Motion for New Trial) C. J. Fox; R. T. Evans; Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld, L. W. Hartigan; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin and Co. v. Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller and Phipps (China) Ltd. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

Cause No. 2333, William Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld, Ellis and Hays; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation, W. Y. Char; L. K. Kentwell; Shoop and Chalmers.

Cause No. 2353, Wang Yang Sz v. Universal Motor Car and Body Works, Inc. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Rodger and Husar.

Cause No. 2364, P. W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co. Haskell and Moss; Rodger and Husar.

Cause No. 2395, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co. Haskell and Moss; Rodger and Husar.

Cause No. 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane, Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder.

ON DEFERRER
Cause No. 239, Maurice David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al. Haskell and Moss; Schuhl and Schoenfeld. Motion for Permission To File Amended Answer.

Cause No. 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen, Shoop and Chalmers.

The China Press
Office:
No. 17 NANKING ROAD
Tel. C. 671

WORLD CIRCLERS TO HOLD FIRST MEETING MAY 1

Circumnavigators Will Form Branch Club Here

Spurred to activity by the circumnavigation of the globe by American flyers, who will soon be in Shanghai, members of the Circumnavigators Club, an organization composed of men who have completely circled the globe one or more times, will hold their first annual meeting on these shores at the American Club on Thursday, May 1, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. F. Olof Cudlipp of the Robert Dollar Company.

The objects of the dinner are to form a local branch of the club from the members of the parent organization who have drifted to China and to enlarge the membership by seeking out all who are eligible.

Members of the Circumnavigators Club now in the Orient include the following:

SHANGHAI
Major Arthur Bassett, 22 Museum Road.
E. A. L. Best, Chas. A. Schieren Co., 1 Ningpo Road.
K. P. Chen, 7 Yu Yuen Road.
S. P. Clement, British Cigarette Co., Ltd., Footing.
F. Olof Cudlipp, The Robert Dollar Co., 3 Canton Road.
Philip W. Goldring, 139 Szechuen Road.
E. B. Gregory, 22 Museum Road.
E. J. Hudson, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 71 Szechuen Road.
George Bronson Rea, 16 Jinkee Road.
John F. Stevens, Jr., 1 Canton Road.

Arthur L. Troy, American Club.
C. P. Wolsifer, B. A. T. Co., 22 Museum Road.

OTHER PARTS OF CHINA
Henry Birkett, 10 Lee House St., Hongkong.

Clarence E. Gauss, American Consulate-General, Mukden.
Clarence Love, Chinese Maritime Customs, Changsha.

Woodford H. Plant, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong.
Dourias Yates, British Municipal Council, Hankow.

H. E. Parkinson, B. A. T. Co., Hongkong.

JAPAN
J. Hammit, Oriental Hotel, Kobe.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Edward T. Barnes, Warner Barnes and Co., Ltd., Manila.

Walter G. M. Buckle, Bureau of Education, Manila.
Brooke W. Cadwallader, Cad-

Dr. Wang Will Go To Loyang To See Marshal Wu Pei-fu

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 8.—The Hsing Pao is responsible for the report that Dr. C. T. Wang will leave here this evening for Loyang to offer his congratulations to Marshal Wu Pei-fu in connection with the latter's birthday. The paper says that Dr. Wang will take advantage of this opportunity to put before Marshal Wu his views regarding the Sino-Russian negotiations. Other Chinese papers say that

a group of Members of the Provisional National Assembly, under the leadership of Mr. Li Tsai-hung, starting for Loyang last evening, and that it is generally believed that their visit is to pave the way for the selection of a Vice-President. They think that Marshal Wu will be asked to accept the post himself. Other papers are of opinion that either Marshal Wu or Marshal Cui Hsueh-yuan will be appointed Vice-President. They suggest that Marshal Wu wants the post and believes that Marshal Wu merely put forward the name of General Li Yung-hsiang in order to arouse opposition to General Li's rival at Nanking.

CHUNG HWA BOOK COMPANY SHANGHAI

PRESS WORKS—199 HUBBLING WELL ROAD (PHONE WEST 111)
PRINTERS OF LONG EXPERIENCE AND GOOD STANDARDS

March 31, 1924.

Messrs. Siemens & Co.
(Printing Machinery Section)
50 Kiengse Road, Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Last year we bought from you three "Rolland" offset presses and we are very well satisfied with the fine and clean printing and efficient working of the machines.

As printing orders to be sent by these offset presses are coming in in every increasing number, we have decided to enlarge our offset printing plant making it the largest in China.

Our management is unanimously in favor of your offset presses and we have pleasure now to place with you a new order which we have duly signed and delivered to you for six more "Rolland" offset presses. Kindly deliver the presses promptly as stipulated in the contract.

Very truly yours,

Chung Hwa Book Company Limited.

Lo Jee Peking

General Manager

Wedding

TUNG-WOO

The wedding of Miss Rosie Woo, eldest daughter of Dr. S. K. Woo, of Park, Davis and Co., and Mrs. Woo, to Mr. C. T. Tung, of the Commercial Press, Ltd., will take place today at 5 p.m. in the Union Church.

HUANG-HOW

The wedding of Miss Mo Li How, oldest daughter of Mr. H. M. Z. F. How, one of the founders and managing directors of the Commercial Press, Ltd., and of Mr. Han Liang Huang was celebrated in the Union Church on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large number of friends. The church was prettily decorated with green bamboo and flowers and the service was taken by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, with Mrs. J. B. Higgs at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Bang How, wore a gown of white silver lace with a train trimmed with lover's knots and pearls and she wore a crown of orange blossoms from which her veil fell in folds. She was attended by Miss Rene Char as flower girl and Miss Leo Tab How, her sister, who was dressed in a gown of sage-blue satin crepe and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

Mr. C. P. Ling acted as best man, and Messrs. T. N. Lie, S. M. Woo and George Mok performed the duties of ushers. After the church service a reception and dinner was held for the many guests at the Great Eastern Hotel.

The bride was educated at McTear's High School, Shanghai, and student of New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., while the bridegroom was educated at Princeton and Columbia Universities and now manager of Ho Hong Bank, Ltd., Hongkong.

The Japanese Ambassador presented the Lord Mayor with a book containing the signatures of 7 thousand leading Japanese in Tokyo and Yokohama as an expression of gratitude for the help afforded by the Lord Mayor's earthquake fund.

Seek Fund To Build New English Church In Earthquake Zone
(Reuter's Service)
London, April 10.—The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Hayashi, and other distinguished personages today attended a meeting at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, in support of the movement to raise £25,000 for the English Church in Tokyo and Yokohama restoration fund, of which the Prince of Wales has agreed to become patron.

The Japanese Ambassador presented the Lord Mayor with a book containing the signatures of 7 thousand leading Japanese in Tokyo and Yokohama as an expression of gratitude for the help afforded by the Lord Mayor's earthquake fund.

HAVE TEA WITH THE CROWD AT THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

BECAUSE

WE ARE CONFIDENT OF ITS RESULTS, WE CAN HONESTLY RECOMMEND IT

EXCELLENT

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ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

BIOGENE

THE MOST EFFECTIVE BLOOD TONIC RESTORATIVE FOR

TUBERCULOSIS
GENERAL WEAKNESS
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AFTER OPERATIONS DURING CONVALESCENCE TO BUILD UP YOUR STRENGTH—

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WE ARE CONFIDENT OF ITS RESULTS, WE CAN HONESTLY RECOMMEND IT

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EXCELLENT

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EXQUISITE
EASTER GIFTS

For Her—For Him

WORTH-WHILE JEWELLERY

MAKE a happy choice to carry your gay holiday greetings to "her" or to "him." Choose Jewellery that bespeaks the proper sentiment, such as you will find here. Decorative as well as useful in anything you may select.

We have in stock a large assortment of:—

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, PEARLS, CRYSTAL BEADS, WATCHES, BACCARAT CUT-GLASS & SILVER—WARE

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M. LIPKOVSKY

27 Nanking Road.

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SALE OF WORK BRINGS \$9,206 FOR CHARITIES

The sum of \$9,206 was realized for charity by the sale of work held by the Ministering Children's League at the Carlton on March 15. It is announced by the honorary treasurer. The expenses of the sale were defrayed by private donations so that every dollar received in connection with the sale and entertainment is being paid to various charitable institutions.

Following is the honorary treasurer's report:

RECEIPTS	
Cathedral School Stall	\$2,233
Store Cupboard Stall	1,589
Children's Stall	966
Home and Nursery Stall	352
St. Joseph's School Stall	719
Mether's Union Stall	721
Mascot Stall	370
Side Shows	427
Sweet Stall	330
Public School for Boys	243
Public School for Girls	215
Institute for Chinese Blind	189
American School Ice Cream	54
Parcel Wrapping	17
Entrance tickets paid at door	453
	\$9,355
Less Cost of Basketware	152
	\$9,206

The two I. S. S. Bonds raffles realised \$1,200.00, which has been apportioned to the various stalls.

Expenses—All paid by private donations.

ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS	
Ministering Children's League	\$900
Hospital for Sick Children	700
Great Ormond Street London	700
Dr. Barnardos Homes, England	700
Sir Wm. Treloar's Cripples Hospital, England	300
Walls and Strays Society, England	400
French War Orphans Fund, France	1,000
Hagchow Hospital	450
King's Daughters—Milk Fund	600
King's Daughters—Convalescent Home to support a cot for one year	500
Children's Refuge and Kiangwan Orphanage Shanghai	300
Institute for the Blind, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai	1,000
Bethel Home—Ningpo	200
Bethel Home—Ningpo Orphanage building fund	300
St. Monica's Society, Shanghai	350
Ladies Benevolent Society (for Children)	500
Madam Dietrichs Home	\$50 per month for 6 months
Shantung Road Hospital, Shanghai	100
Foreign Women's Home (for Children) Shanghai	250
Foreign Women's Home to make a children's playground and garden	50
Providence School—St. Joseph's Institute	300
	\$9,206

G. C. Clear, President
M. Trenchard Davis, Hon. Treasurer.
Shanghai, April 11, 1924.

PRODUCE

(Continued from Page 1)
Soybean supplies being available at lower rates. The weakness is due to an increase in competition among sellers as a result of the quietness of trade recently. At the close, the Hankow market is reported as firm, interest having been stimulated on the part of consumers by the decline in prices. The situation in Hankow is dominated by keener competition due to the attitude of buyers. At the lower level there is a better inquiry.
Soybean beans are quiet, arrivals being very poor. European buyers appear to be out of the Dairen market for the time being. There is a difference of as much as 5 to 6 percent between what the European buyer is offering and what Dairen is willing to sell at. The London quotation is \$12.00 and the price in Shanghai \$11.4 per picul. Soybean oil is steady, with offerings light. Bullish advices continue to be received from Manchuria concerning the soybean crop, the production being put considerably below the last crop, and the quality being poor owing to excessive rains.

Commons Ratifies Treaty With Turks; Vote Is Unanimous

(Reuter's Service)
London, April 11.—The House of Commons last night passed the Ratification of the Lausanne Treaty Bill by a unanimous vote.

MUTT & JEFF

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Jeff Thinks Mutt Has No Manners

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

The Teing Hui Alumni Association will hold a supper tonight at 6.30 o'clock at the American Returned Students' Club, 60 Nanking Road. A program of entertainments has also been arranged for the occasion.

The executive committee of the American University Club will meet on Monday at 12.15 o'clock at the Union Club.

The M.I.T. Club of Shanghai will hold its April social in the Pan Song Yuts Garden, South Station, on Sunday, April 13th. Chinese tidbits will be served at 12.30, after which there will be donkey and boat races and other games. All local members and visiting M. I. T. alumni and their wives are invited. The hosts of the party are Messrs. M. T. Hsu, L. Lou, P. H. Hsu, T. K. Kao, Y. T. Chang, 17 and J. H. Nelson. Those who have not already accepted the invitation should call up Mr. Lan at C-5132 before Saturday noon.

The Hankow press reports that the building of a new cigarette factory for Messrs. Nanrang Brothers has been commenced at Chieskow. The building will cost somewhere in the region of \$300,000.

According to the Chinese press Dr. Sun Yat-sen has decided to send Dr. Wu Chiao-chu, son of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, to Russia. Dr. Sun declares that the Canton Government is willing to recognise Soviet Russia without demanding any terms in exchange.

It is reported that General Chang Tso-lin is having printed at the Yutung printing works, Mukden, army notes to the value of \$20,000,000 of which \$3,000,000 have already been done. Rumor says that these are being got ready with a view to the threatened renewal of the Chih-feng war.

Sir Benjamin Faudel-Phillips, son of the late Sir George Faudel-Phillips, is visiting Peking. He is the son of the Lord Mayor of London of Diamond Jubilee year. He has spent four months in India, and expects to be in Peking for three or four weeks and then continue his journey via America.

Chinese reports from Fengtien state that officials have been recruiting skilled labor in Shanghai for the Mukden arsenal, where they are used as teachers and supervisors for the men employed locally. Some seventy recruits have so far arrived at Newchuang.

Diplomats who are at a loss to answer when they are asked about the Russo-Chinese conflict, should remember the witty reply of a "limb of Talleyrand" to a pointed question in 1905. Asked before a company that was all ears as to his opinion of the Russo-Japanese conflict, the Master coolly replied: "My attitude is quite clear. I sympathise with the Russians and congratulate the Japanese."

Dr. Gilbert Reid arrived from Peking Thursday evening and is stopping at the International Institute of China, Avenue Joffre.

Dollar Company, is leaving for a visit to the United States on the President Jackson tomorrow.

Dame Adelaide Anderson returned to Shanghai from Tientsin on the s.s. Fengtien yesterday.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's birthday was celebrated at Loyang on April 10.

Dr. B. G. Anderson, head of the Dental department of P. U. M. C. has left Peking for Japan en route to the United States on leave.

Mr. P. A. Sargeant has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Peking.

The annual general meeting of the Municipal Service Club will be held in the Club rooms on April 16 at 6 p.m.

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Shanghai Club on Thursday, April 24, at 5.15 o'clock.

Members of the Y.M.C.A. will hold a picnic to Quinsan on April 21.

Rumanian Rulers On Visit To Paris

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, April 10.—The King and Queen of Rumania arrived here today primarily for an official visit after their Coronation in 1922, but the presence of the Rumanian Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Duca, lends political significance to the visit. There is unofficial talk of an alliance between France and Rumania, following the alliance between France and Czechoslovakia.

M. Duca in an interview said that he hoped the negotiations between Russia and Rumania, which broke down recently in Vienna, might be resumed.

Paris, April 10.—The King and Queen of Rumania arrived in Paris today. They were met at the Bois de Boulogne station by the President, M. Millerand, and the Premier, M. Poincare, who accompanied them to Quai d'Orsay.

Mr. Tsen Speaks At A.W.C. Meeting

One would scarcely expect that a tale entitled "Little Sister Sue" would unfold as a charming life story of a famous Chinese woman poet of the Sung dynasty. The large and interested audience which gathered in the rooms of the American Women's Club for the meeting of the Literary Department yesterday afternoon was pleasantly surprised in such fashion by Mr. T. T. Eugene Tsen, the editor of the "English Weekly," the bilingual publication which is put out by the Commercial Press in Shanghai.

Mr. Tsen who is exceptionally well-educated and well-read in his own language and in English, told his story in a chatty, informal manner that got over well with his audience.

Briefly, Little Sister Sue was a gifted woman of good family who lived in the Sung dynasty. She was educated with her brothers and because of her natural talents, benefited tremendously from her training. She was far in advance of her times; in fact she was probably the direct progenitor of the "new woman" of today in China. In outlining her life and works Mr. Tsen lighted the biography with illuminating flashes of her character. There is told of her a story which he recounted to his hearers to the effect that before she would accord any privileges to her husband she demanded of him that he answer three questions and match three poems. It is related that their subsequent happy married life was due to the fact that he was able to comply with her unusual request.

Following the meeting, Mrs. M. T. Price, the chairman of the Literary Department, announced her resignation from the chair. Mrs. Price, who has been extremely active in club affairs, is at present travelling a great deal and for this reason can no longer serve as head of the department.

Deny Reports Of Doom Of Cabinet

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 8.—The Chinese press today states that there is no truth in the reports that have been appearing in the Chinese newspapers off and on for weeks that Premier Sun Pao-chi would resign and a new Cabinet be formed by Mr. Wang Yu-chih, Chief Secretary of the Presidency. The papers say that on the contrary Mr. Wang is urging Premier Sun to ignore propaganda intended to undermine their friendship, and to carry on the Premiership, assured of the support of Mr. Wang and other friends whose names have been mentioned in the pressed intrigues.

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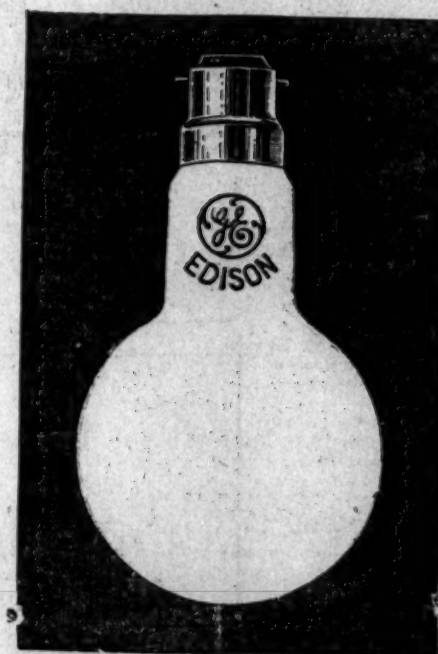
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Comments

Knute Hansen Going To U. S. To Demand Crack At Jack Dempsey's Title

Heavyweight Battler Leaving This Month; To Be Managed By Tom Andrews; What Sports Writers In America Think Of Him

By West

American sports writers and boxing promoters are waking up to the fact, apparently, that the list of real candidates for Jack Dempsey's pugilistic crown is not so minutely small those who astutely manage Mr. Dempsey's affairs would have the world believe.

In other words they are beginning to take notice that there is a fighter out here in China who really can give Mr. Dempsey a little of the stuff that he, like all the others who have worn the crown since John L. Sullivan's day, have carefully and successfully dodged; namely, real opposition, and that the guy who is looming larger and larger as an applicant for this job is none other than our old friend Knute Hansen.

There are a lot of super wise Johnnies in this town who will greet that statement with a raucous "Haw, but they are the same wise Johnnies who would have scoffed in derision if they had been sitting in a front row seat at the dawn of Creation.

ANDREWS WRITES
Tom Andrews, the Milwaukee promoter and manager, who has been keeping a weather eye on Knute for a good many moons, believes the time is ripe for Knute to make his reappearance in America, and accordingly has written for him to come on. In the same letter, which was addressed to Matty Smith, Tom expressed the opinion that the string of light weights, like Carpenter and Gibbons, was about exhausted, and that the list of neverwasers, like Firpo, was about finished, and that before very long Mr. Dempsey would have to take on a real fighter. And Tom, like a good many others in America, is of the opinion that the only real heavyweight available for this purpose is this same Knute.

So Knute is leaving this month for America, by way of Europe, where he will take on all comers, and hopes to land back in the states in June. And after he lands there Mr. Andrews, who is to manage his American affairs, is going to begin asking Mr. Dempsey about a battle, and keep on asking it until he gets a satisfactory reply.

By way of showing what the sportsmen in America think of Knute one has only to read a recent article in Tom Wray, the noted boxing expert of the St. Louis Post Dispatch; an article, by the way, that is typical of many that have appeared in recent months in American newspapers. Wray's article follows:

CALL FOR MR. RICKARD
While the astute Tex Rickard is combing the wilds of Chile, Patagonia and other remote regions seeking victims for the annual sacrifice to Jack Dempsey, we respectfully call attention to the fact that he might profitably consider China.

We hope he takes the cue. Because away over there in Shanghai, where a colony of English and Americans still get a kick out of life and green bottles, there is about 6 feet 4 1/2 inches of discouragement for men who wield their fists for a livelihood.

The attitude appertains to one Knute Hansen, a 19-year-old protégé of Matty K. Smith, late of the Australian air service, and some time boxer from Wisconsin.

ABOUT MR. MATTY SMITH
St. Louisans remember Matty—a braw boy who could box or fight, and would do both or either according to the temper of his opponent. Smith boxed here in the days of the Future City Athletic Club and pleased local club members highly.

Matty was interlarded light-weight champion. In addition he was a regular MAN and a polished one at that. Now he has in charge this Norse giant, who, at 19 years of age, weighs 237 pounds and is built like a race thoroughbred.

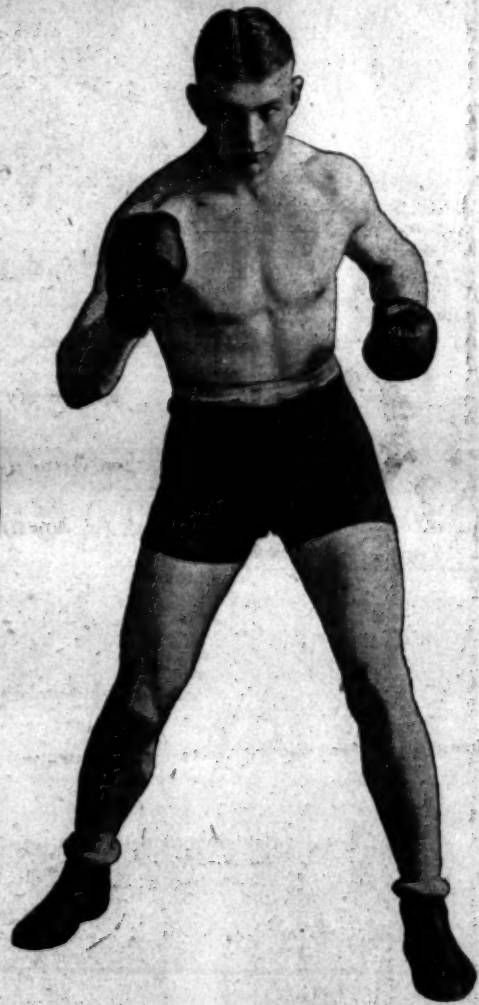
Hansen's lines are those of a perfectly modeled athlete—not cumbersome, but with great power evident everywhere. Hansen is not new to the heavyweight world; in fact, he is a St. Louis friend, and writes of his man-mountain:

"This fellow must be recognized before long. I brought him over here for a few years of sea-

soning, but he is coming along so fast that he is exceeding all expectations. He has toyed with all the fellows in the Orient. I fear he will have to pull up stakes soon in order to get action.

"Really," has distanced everybody. His speed and punch have developed marvelously. He will be THE heavyweight contender before the world realises it. I have never seen a heavyweight show half the speed and footwork this baby shows. If I

He's Going After Dempsey



KNUTE HANSEN

don't spring the surprise of all time with this boy ere long my name is not Matty Smith."

SOME EXPERT VIEWS.
Hansen is by no means a novice. Experts in this country have seen and passed upon the mere stripling. Here are a few comments about this boy from this and other country's experts:

Harry Newman—"Youth with a knockout punch and the speed of a bantam."

George Underwood—"Mark Label and remember this piece of pugilistic goods."

Roy Benton—"Dempsey will some day have to meet this real fighter."

Tom Andrews—"My pick for the next heavyweight champion."

BEST CHALLENGER IN SIGHT
With the indorsement of such men, why should Rickard seek



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Capablanca Creeps Up In Tournament

(Reuter's American Service)
New York, April 11.—In the eighteenth round of the International Chess Tournament, Mr. Yates beat M. Tartakower, Mr. Marshall beat M. Bogoljubow and M. Capablanca beat Mr. Edward Lasker. Dr. Lasker drew with M. Alekhin and M. Maroczy drew with M. Reti.

By his victory M. Capablanca has reduced the gap between him and Dr. Lasker, the leading scores at the end of the round being:
Dr. Lasker 12 points
M. Capablanca 11 points
M. Alekhin 9 1/2 points
Mr. Yates is now ninth with 5 1/2 points and one game adjourned.

S.V.C. Orders

No. 44. Municipal Gazette. The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated April 10, 1924, is published for information:

"Reserve of Officers—Lieut. W. J. Hawkins, resigns his commission."

No. 45. Death. The Commandant with deep regret announces the death of Lieutenant M. W. Buck, Maritime Company, which took place on the 9th instant. The military funeral will take place on Friday April 11 at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30 p.m.

The O. C. Field Artillery Battery will detail a gun carriage and the O. C. Maritime Company will detail a firing party under a Subaltern Officer to parade at the General Hospital at 4.15 p.m.

Dress: Review Order.
Fall bearers. The Officers Commanding Light Horse, F. A. B. M. O. Co., "A" Company, "B" Company, Customs Company, Shanghai Scottish, B. I. R's, will each detail a Subaltern Officer to act as fall bearers. These will meet the cortege at the corner of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads at 4.45 p.m. Dress: Church Parade Order. Mourning bands will be worn.

Escorts. Officers Commanding all Units will each detail a party of 1 N.C.O. and 8 men to act as escort to meet the cortege at the

corner of Carter Road and Bubbling Well Roads at 4.45 p.m.

Dress: Church Parade Order.

The band will be in attendance at the above time and place.

Officers. All Officers not otherwise employed should attend and meet the cortege at the corner of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads at 4.45 p.m.

Dress: Church Parade Order with mourning bands.

No. 46. Officers Leave. Lieut. R. Wingrove, Light Horse, from April 8, 1924 to April 18, 1924.

Captain E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O. Headquarters, from April 23, 1924 to Oct. 23, 1924.

No. 47. Barnes Cup Competition. Teams competing in the Barnes Cup Competition will rendezvous opposite the Belgian Consulate (101 Bubbling Well Road) and not on the Recreation Ground as previously stated.

No. 48. Camps. The attention of Unit Commanders is drawn to Corps Standing Orders Part 11 page 21 para 1, re: "application for camp allotment."

W. F. GORDON,
Colonel,
Commandant S.V.C.

WOMAN WINNER OF LONG RACE



Mile. M. Neveu is shown finishing an easy winner in the International Women's Cross Country Run which ended in the Pershing Stadium, Paris. She won handsily over a field of women representing many nations.

Prince Gives Up Steeplechasing

(BY UNITED PRESS)
London, April 7.—The News today prints a story saying that the Prince of Wales promised the King that he will give up steeplechasing. The Prince has had several accidents at his favorite sport and fears have been expressed that the future ruler of Great Britain would sustain serious or fatal injuries.

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Farewell Tiffin Given To Honor Frank Raven

Members of the American community of Shanghai gathered at the Astor House Grill Room yesterday to honor Mr. Frank Raven, who is leaving for home on a holiday today. Some seventy guests sat down at 1150. Major A. Ransom, president of the American Club, presided. Judge D. Purdy, Consul-General, and S. Cunningham, Mr. C. H. and others.

Major Ransom paid a tribute to Mr. Raven, whom he characterized as one of those rare characters whose energies compel success in practically every sphere in which he has engaged. He prefaced his remarks with a reference to Judge Purdy, whom a warm welcome was tendered on behalf of the assembly and also the community general in Shanghai, on his arrival in the Settlement. Major Ransom added that he was sure would without fear of contradiction offer Judge Purdy a very pleasant stay and the cordial cooperation of those present at a tiffin and other citizens of the Settlement in his very difficult task in connection with the United States Court for China.

Turning to the guest of honor, Major Ransom sketched his career since he started in China twenty years ago. Educated as an engineer, Mr. Raven came to China 20 years ago to join the Shanghai Municipal Council. After a very short stay here he electrified things and drew down the gauntlet in real estate business world. When he left Mr. Raven threw down the gauntlet. He meant that Mr. Raven had to go against a strong opposition, a British unit, in the particular field. But finally he won Mr. Raven's self-confidence and he built up the China Realty Company which grew to such influence.

A standing monument of his ability and work was a large portion of the French Settlement which was built in American style. That was due to Mr. Raven. Continuing, Major Ransom said: "Mr. Raven had ideals and probably still has. His principal ideal was to become a figure in financial work, and in that end he retired from the China Realty Company, and organized the even Trust Company and a little later the American-Oriental Bank, which needs no introduction. It has grown throughout China and is known on the other side as well. His achievements are characterized by the success which has attended his ventures. Mr. Raven has been a public-spirited man. In the early days of his residence 20 years ago he united with a good many others in the settlement in forming the Shanghai American Company of which he became second-in-command. He commanded the unit several times.

"His field of activity extended to the American Association, of which he was a member and became vice-president and a highly honored member of the executive committee. Mr. Raven's business acumen and public spiritness are not alone. He has built up and surrounded himself with a most valuable family, and I think we all unite in wishing him and his family a most pleasant journey home and a speedy return. Mr. Raven has been a hard worker and his rest is certainly well earned. In conclusion, I am sure that he cannot but be gratified and indeed flattered at this distinguished gathering which has assembled today to bid him temporary farewell."

Mr. Raven, in reply, thanked Major Ransom for the kind remarks made with regard to his activities. He said that Major Ransom was his friend when he landed in China twenty years ago, and he valued his friendship ever since. Mr. Raven said he wished to join Major Ransom in extending to Judge Purdy a very cordial welcome to Shanghai.

Tracing the success of his ventures, Mr. Raven said that this was not due to him but to successful management. The men in charge of the even Trust, the American-Oriental Bank, the Asia Life Insurance Company, the American Asiatic Underwriters and others were handpicked. Those who in China were watched for a couple of years before they were asked to join the firm he organized. In building all these companies, he realized the need of getting men of high character, and in this he had succeeded very well so far.

Mr. Raven added: "We have some of the best men in charge of the various offices throughout China. They are men in one machine, and work hand in hand. The companies are not owned by a pick of a few shareholders, but these number hundreds throughout China. These are worthy institutions, helping almost every branch and every enterprise in China. We hope that as time goes on you will be proud of them."

"During the past twenty years development in this country has been phenomenal, but I think the development in the next ten years will be greater. We are not operating the companies with any selfish end. We put service before anything else. We started

the bank in a small way and it has grown steadily. In fact, five years ago resources could be counted in thousands, today they are counted in millions. They will be a credit to the American community. I expect to visit several cities at home and try to cement connections and good relations between banks and companies in China. If I can advance the interests of the American community I shall be glad to do so."

Judge Milton Purdy said he appreciated the kind sentiments of the toastmaster and those that came from Mr. Raven. Since he was a small boy he had a great admiration for Judge Purdy, and he had no doubt that when Mr. Raven came back from the United States they would learn that the National City Bank, the Riggs National Bank and other big banks in that country had become branches of the American-Oriental Bank.

Ship Canal Makes Manchester One Of Britain's Leading Ports

Manchester.—They were bold men who determined to transform the town of Manchester, which was 30 miles inland, into a seaport, and some of the same bold men saw the commercial possibilities in the 1000 acres of land bordering the new canal. The mansion still remains, but the lover of the beautiful in nature must regret the disappearance of the splendid old park with its fine timber and deer; he has to be content with the vast hive of industry which has sprung up in its place. There is today only one man left of the party who gathered in Daniel Adamson's house in 1882 and determined to convert Manchester into a seaport. And that is Marshall Stevens. And Marshall Stevens has been in the forefront of everything that meant the prosperity of Manchester in the way of transportation and distribution.

We are indebted to the Cross Courtesy Company of Manchester for the following information: Manchester ranks fourth in importance among the ports of the United Kingdom, and its traffic has risen from 1,000,000 tons in 1890, the year of the opening of the canal, to nearly 6,000,000 tons in 1913. As the canal forms the northern boundary of the 1000 acres of Trafford Park it is easy to realize that possibilities of commercial development offered themselves, when vessels running up to 15,000 tons can be seen passing up the canal to Manchester berths. Its southern boundary is formed by the Bridgewater Canal, so that the transport facilities for water-borne traffic are well-nigh perfect.

Arising directly from the parent company have come the Trafford Park (Railways) Company, the Port of Manchester Warehouses Ltd., the Trafford Park Cold Storage, the Port of Manchester Consignments Ltd.,

while on the Trafford Park Estate 128 different firms are doing their work. And for these every convenience is available. Transport of every sort, coal, gas, water, electricity and warehousing.

The Trafford Park railway system is a complete entity with direct access to a statutory railway, and thus the latest returns show that the traffic has reached an annual total of 2,000,000 tons. This self-contained railway system has the effect of bringing every factory and warehouse in Trafford Park to the quayside.

An American industrial magnate, George Westinghouse, was one of those who saw the advantages of Trafford. He acquired a tract of 120 acres, where he established the great works which are now in the hands of the Metropolitan Vickers Company and where 8000 hands can be steadily employed.

Here are linked up the in-

dustry which provide a large proportion of the world's railway carriages, wagons and trucks. The company obtain their steel wheels here from Taylor Brothers, while the Metropolitan Vickers Company have a vast output of electrically-operated rolling stock.

Here, too, is the Manchester branch of the famous Detroit firm of Ford, with its capacity of 230 cars per eight-hour day and employing 2000 men; while over the way is a firm turning out 3000 gross of glass bottles per week.

In order to afford storage facilities, Marshall Stevens decided to establish a clearing house in connection with the other activities of Trafford Park, so he started the subsidiary company called Port of Manchester Warehouses Ltd. In order to attract the producer and shipper to Manchester, he utilized the advantage offered by the network of railways on the Trafford Park Estate, by offering a flat rate of 6d. per ton for all produce moved between the docks and warehouses. These latter at the

present time are 44 in number, with a capacity of 400,000 tons of merchandise of every description. In August, 1922, a record was put up by the removal of 26,000 bales of wool from ship to warehouse in four days. In the warehouse a conveyor will unload 1000 tons of grain in bags and stack them in a 40-foot high pile in eight hours.

The Ship Canal, of course, meant much to the Manchester

cotton merchant, who, before it came into being, had to import his cotton through Liverpool, surcharged with an aggregation of dues. Now via the canal, tolls and dues are half the old Liverpool railway rates. The Warehouses Company also introduced an entirely new system of handling cotton. They built what are known "cotton safes" with a view to minimizing risks from fire. The cotton safe is a massive brick

building 100 feet long 25 feet wide and 45 feet high. The cotton safes are built in rows, so that on or off-loading can proceed down the length of the train of trucks. There are 29 of these "safes" in Trafford Park with storage capacity for 150,000 bales, while each crane with four men can handle 1200 bales in an eight-hour day.

As Manchester is Cottonopolis

so is Bradford the Wooltown of England, and being only 40 miles from Manchester, the latter is challenging London's supremacy as the center of the wool trade. Before wool is bought, every bale is inspected by the expert buyer, and the inspection building on these occasions is a wonderful sight. There is accommodation for 50,000 bales to be on view at one time.

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f-Sharp-Major
d-Flat
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c-Flat
b-Minor
f-Major
2. Polonaise op. 62
Polonaise a-Flat Major

Interval

2. Polonaise op. 62
Polonaise a-Flat Major
2. Nocturne op. 62
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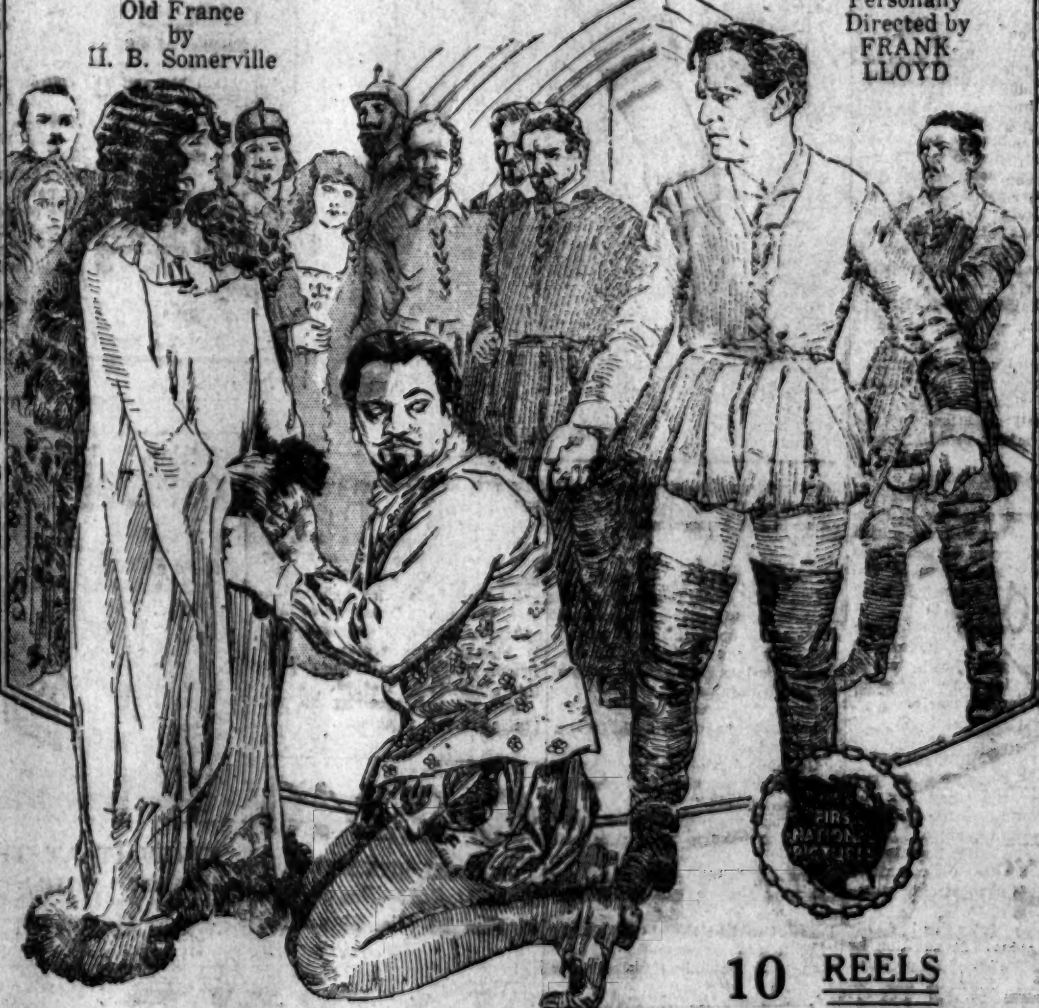
NORMA TALMADGE

in

"Ashes of Vengeance"

A Romance of
Old France
by
H. B. Somerville

Personally
Directed by
FRANK LLOYD



10 REELS

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On April 17th

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12th and 13th, at 7.15 p.m.

Episodes 1st & 2nd "BRIDE 13"

4 Parts

At 9.15 p.m.

Presents June Caprice

117

"A SMALL TOWN GIRL"

MATINEES

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

June Caprice in "A SMALL TOWN GIRL"

On Sunday, April 13th, at 3.15 p.m.

Henry Walthall in "THE FALSE FACES"

Oculists'
Institute
Company
49A Nanking Rd.
O.L.C.

FINANCE CHIEF LOSES POST IN DISPUTE ON TAX

Levy On Cigarettes Leads To
Resignation Of Nanking
Official

The latest development in the cigarette surtax situation is the resignation of Yen Chia-chi, Finance Commissioner of Kiangsu, who was the author of the proposal to make a 20 percent levy on cigarettes. Yen, it is understood, has incurred the displeasure of the provincial authorities because of the manner in which the enforcement is being carried in Shanghai, and has been compelled to tender his resignation.

It is significant that the local Chinese press yesterday reported from Peking that Tuchen Chi Hsieh-yuan of Nanking has picked four nominees as successor to Yen. They are Mr. S. T. Wen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, Mr. Chia Shih-yi, Customs Superintendent of Chinkiang, Mr. Yao Wen-fu, Customs Superintendent of Shanghai and Liu Tung-chun, Customs Superintendent of Yangtze River.

The Cigarette Merchants' Guild at a meeting yesterday appointed six inspectors to supervise the enforcement of the surtax in Shanghai vicinity in accordance with the agreement between the Nanking authorities and the local dealers.

According to a report made at the meeting by Mr. Shen Wai-fung, one of the directors of the guild, the loss of the dealers during the recent two strikes lasting a total of 23 days, amounted to \$80,000, while about 25 percent of the shop assistants have had to be discharged for lack of business, which has been reduced by 70 percent.

Shipbuilders Leave Scotland In Favor Of United States

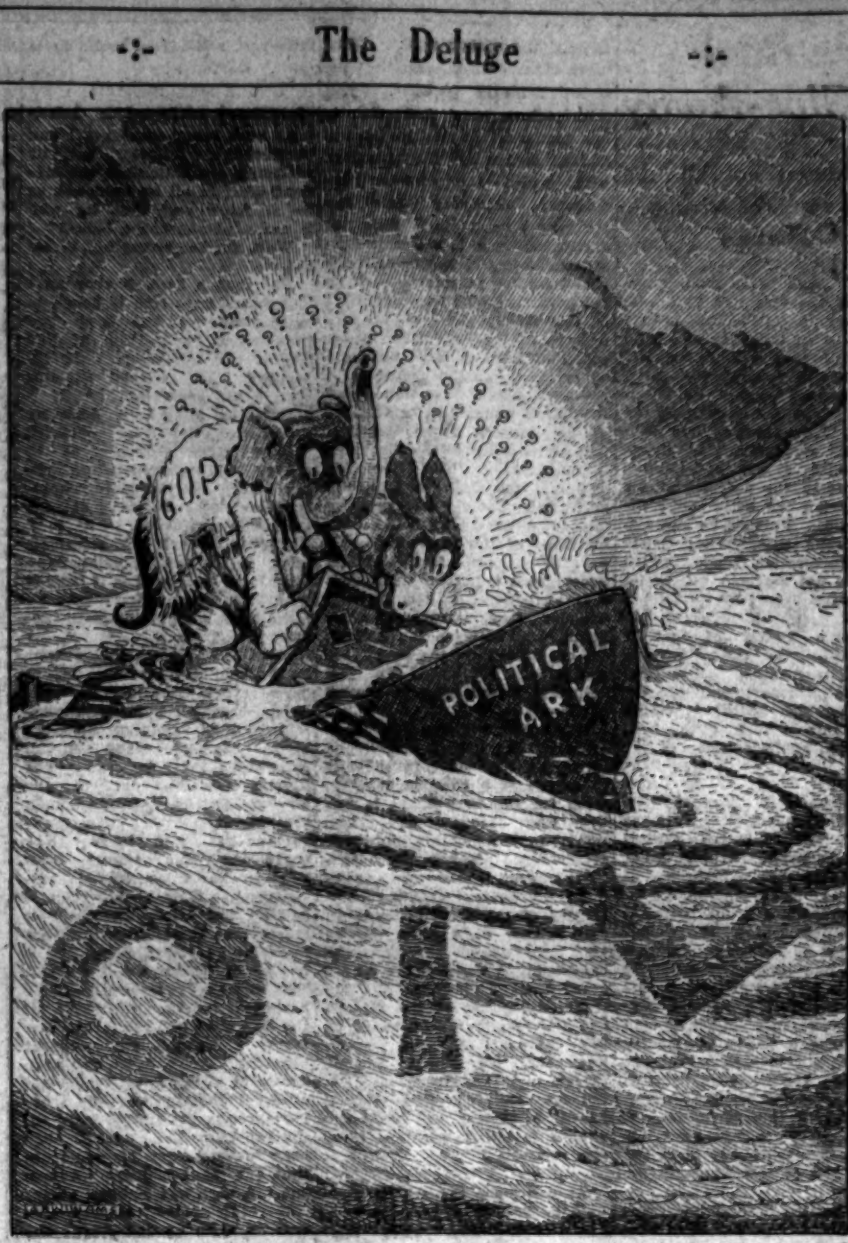
Baltimore, Mar. 6.—During the past ten days some 250 shipbuilding plant workers from Scotland have been added to the employees' roster of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at its yards, located some miles below this city at the meeting of the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay at Sparrows Point in Baltimore's industrial district. These workers from the banks of the Clyde came to this country several weeks ago because of the strike on the River Clyde and have located at Sparrows Point, with their community already nicknamed "Little Scotland." The Bethlehem plant is engaged at present on considerable repair and construction, including a \$1,000,000 excursion steamship, the Alexander Hamilton, for the Hudson River Day Line of New York and two passenger ships for the New York Eastern Lines.

For the past twelve months the Bethlehem yard has been at work actively and its repair business increased 22 percent last year. The various Bethlehem yards repaired 2,413 ships of 9,748,872 total tonnage during 1923, as compared to 1,983 vessels of 8,005,000 total tonnage in 1922 and 1,874,000 tons in 1921. The company's actual ship construction last year totaled twenty-five steel ships and fifteen strictly commercial vessels of 45,854 total tonnage.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE
On April 17th



Eternity, Perpetuity And Motion

BY GARRETT P. SERVICE
I take the liberty of asking you: (1) The meaning of perpetuity; (2) What is motion? (3) Definition of perpetual motion. Is it impossible? Why?

From the grouping of your questions I judge that you are, perhaps, tempted to believe in the possibility of making machines which once set going will run on "forever," or until worn out, without any additional supply of mechanical energy.

There are people who passionately believe that. Some persons have pursued their belief to a tragedy of disillusionment and disappointment. Of course, human knowledge is far from perfect, but all the same we are very foolish

to run counter to basic principles of our knowledge which so far have never been found to vary. The man who can make a perpetual motion machine that passes all scientific tests will blow the present science of mechanics, together with its fundamental laws, sky high! But the chances are infinitely to one in favor of his blowing himself sky high. In some other world, for all I know, he might do better—but it would be a very different world from this one.

But, maybe, after all, you are not one of those who would try this hopeless venture. Therefore, let us look again at your questions because direct answers to them may help to clear up the whole matter, and thus induce persons

who are thus tempted to think twice before acting.

First, you ask the meaning of "perpetuity." There is nothing obscure about its meaning. It means keeping on without stop, or not ceasing. Yet it does not necessarily mean eternal. A river flows perpetually; but the river may dry up, and then its flow ceases. So perpetuity means no cessation during the continuance of the same conditions.

Then, "motion." How difficult it is to describe the meaning of words that rest on common, universal experience is shown by this quotation from the "Standard Dictionary":

"Motion, n. 1. The act or process of moving, or the state of being moved; passage from one point to another; change of position in relation to some assumed point." This definition might be improved, especially since so much stress has lately been put upon

the relativity of all motion; but it represents well enough the idea of motion for our purpose. Let us, then, put the two words "perpetual" and "motion" together, as you do in your third question.

By perpetual motion we evidently mean motion that keeps on without stop, or that does not cease. But we must apply to this definition the same proviso as before, viz.: that although "perpetual" the motion may not be "eternal." If the conditions change, the motion may cease; the moving object may run out of existence. We cannot conceive of motion without matter.

Clearly, then, as far as our definition of perpetual motion is possible. But do not—in case you are tempted that way—jump from this to the conclusion that, because perpetual motion is possible, and in fact exists all around us in nature, therefore a perpetual motion machine is possible. For it is not.

A water-wheel of oak in a river may run until it falls to pieces. It illustrates perpetual motion, but would not be a perpetual motion machine. It is not its wearing out and falling to pieces that prevents it from being accepted as such a machine, but the fact that a natural force continually supplies fresh energy to keep the wheel running.

All so-called perpetual motion machines that have ever been invented violate the fundamental law of mechanics (which states)

heretofore—that continual work has to be paid for by continual expenditure of energy. And, under the conditions prevailing on our planet, every machine whatever is a work, even if it drives nothing else, but it uses up energy. Therefore, sooner or later it will stop unless fresh energy is supplied.

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"A NOYSTER"
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ASTA NIELSEN
In her latest and wonderful photoplay



In this realistic picture, the famous star brings out her histrionic power, in which she has few superiors on the screen.

SPECIAL MUSIC
ADMISSION: \$1.50 and \$1.00
COUPONS ACCEPTED

MATINEES

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"THE MASK"

On Sunday, April 13th, at 3.15 p.m.
ASTA NIELSEN in "THE GOLDEN KEY"

On Sunday, April 13th, at 5.30 p.m.
A CINEMA CLASSIC
"THE WOMAN HE CHOSE"

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JUST A MOTHER

With Another Child To Love

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ALL You Who Scorn Your Wife's Mother—
ALL You Who Snub Your Husband's Mother—

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V. I. LENIN'S FUNERAL

5 PARTS

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No Advance in Prices

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OLYMPIC THEATRE

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Tonight and Sunday, April 12th and 13th, at 9.15 p.m.

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"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

Adapted for the screen from Alexandre DUMAS' Masterpiece



Consummately acted, filled with stupendous scenes, throbbing with love romance, it is the most elaborate artistic super-production.

Admission: \$1.50 and \$1.00

MATINEES

TODAY, at 3.15 p.m.

TOM MIX in "HANDS OFF"

On Sunday, April 13th, at 3.15 p.m.

"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"

To-day
At 5.30
and
At 9.15
p.m.

APOLLO

THEATRE

A FILM OF EXCEPTIONAL HUMAN INTEREST
AND REALITY

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's TRAILING AFRICAN WILD ANIMALS

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BY SPECIAL REQUEST

One more Show
MARY PHILBIN
in
"FOOLS HIGHWAY"

SUNDAY, at 3 p.m.
Mr. and Mrs.
MARTIN JOHNSON
"TRAILING AFRICAN
WILD ANIMALS"

SUNDAY, at 5.30 p.m.
"TRAILING AFRICAN
WILD ANIMALS"

The Lincheng Payments

An Analysis Of The Claims Made By Various Nationalities

(Peking And Tientsin Times)

The financial bill for the Lincheng outrage has now been presented. The reparation demanded by the Powers in their Note of August 10 was divided into three classes, comprising, respectively indemnification for material losses, loss of life and liberty, and amounts expended in supplying relief to the foreign captives. Reservation was also made in respect of supplementary claims varying according to individual cases, as compensation for bodily injuries, medical attention, loss of earnings and temporary or permanent decrease of earning capacity caused by their captivity or in consequence thereof. The claims, totalling \$354,220, which have now been put forward do not include reimbursement of amounts expended for supplying relief, which the American interests concerned have decided to forego, or any compensation in respect of the reservation mentioned above. There can be no question that the foreigners on the "Blue Express" whose personal property was stolen or destroyed, and who were seized and imprisoned by the bandits, ought to receive substantial compensation. The Chinese Government itself has recognised its obligation to accept as the basis of classification and assessment the three categories of damages A, B, and C. It must be recognised, however, that the exaction of these damages inflicts no real penalty on the Peking Government, which will by some means or other to extort the money required from the Chinese people. If President Tsao Kun, who was at the time High Inspecting Commissioner of Shanlung, Chihli and Honan, the late Shantung Tuchen, General (now Marshal) Tien Chung-yu, and other officials whose negligence or cowardice contributed to the outrage were made personally liable for these damages we should consider it quite justifiable to demand what is a British libel action would be known as "exemplary damages"—i.e. damages which bear no actual relation to the material, physical or moral loss involved. Inasmuch as none of the officials responsible will contribute a cent towards the indemnification of the foreign victims, and there is not the remotest prospect that the Chinese victims of this or any other bandit outrage will ever receive any compensation whatsoever, foreign claims ought, in our opinion, to be kept within reasonable limits, and not calculated on a vindictive basis. In all but one instance the claims appear to comply with this principle. The heaviest national claim, that of the United States, amounts to \$31,250 for material loss, and \$52,250 for loss of liberty and for sufferings and indignities undergone. There were seven American men, women and children, on the train at the time of the hold-up, of whom seven were carried off into the bandit stronghold, while of the remainder several were in captivity for a shorter period. All of them lost their entire personal belongings. A claim amounting to about \$5,370 per head for personal effects, and \$7,460 per head for loss of liberty, sufferings and indignities, does not, therefore, appear excessive. There were six Britons in the party, of whom one was killed, and five were carried off into the hills. The British claim, which works out at \$2,370 per head for material loss, and—excluding the \$20,000 as compensation to Mr. Rothman's dependents—\$6,540 per head for loss of liberty, sufferings and indignities, must be considered studiously moderate. The Danish, French, and Mexican claims all appear to work out on about the same average as the British and American. The really startling claim is that of the Italians. There were two Italians on the train, G. D. Musso, the Shanghai attorney and Miss Carliotti, his stenographer. The latter was released immediately; Mr. Musso was carried off into the hills. Yet the Italian claim exceeds the British by \$34,738, and is only \$42,500 less than the American. Only \$7,500 appears to have been claimed for Mr. Musso's

detention. It would really be interesting to learn how the item under Class A. of \$93,340 is made up. We venture to doubt whether Mr. Musso and Miss Carliotti were accompanied by personal effects of a fraction of that value, and we find it difficult to believe that the "individual medical attention rendered" during the period of detention can on a most liberal calculation, account for a quarter of that amount. Dr. Mariens, it is true, made several visits to Paotseku to attend Mr. Musso, but he surely did not value his services at more than the sum at which the British Government assessed Mr. Rothman's life. Of all the foreign captives carried off by the bandits, Mr. Musso was probably the one for whom the foreign communities in the Far East felt least sympathy. And the astounding claim put forward by the Italian legation, on his behalf, seems to us to require some explanation.

It is, it seems to us, essential in a case of this kind, that the Chinese public, on whom, in due course, payment of the Lincheng claims must fall should have no excuse for believing that the financial compensation exacted is excessive. The Italian claim if made up on the basis of the American figures with say \$10,000 (half the amount demanded by the British for the murder of Mr. Rothman) added for special medical attention, would only work out at \$27,280. How is the difference between that figure and \$100,540 made up? Is it possible that the Italian authorities have convinced all the signatories of the Lincheng Note of August 10 that the compensation payable to Mr. Musso and Miss Carliotti ought to be fixed at nearly one third of the total damages demanded from China, which upwards of 30 foreigners were concerned?

If it had been decided to demand a punitive indemnity for a settlement of the Lincheng outrage we should have nothing to say about the matter except that the Government concerned, other than the Italian, appeared to be too modest in their exactions. The Lincheng Note, however, did not provide for a punitive indemnity, but for compensation for material losses, and fixed amounts per day for the period of detention. The hands of the Treaty Powers would be immeasurably strengthened, if they intend to press their other demands in connection with the Lincheng outrage, if they all displayed moderation in their financial claims. The Musso-Carliotti claim, however, is likely to convey the impression to other than Chinese minds that guarantees in regard to the future are of less importance than substantial cash payments at the present. Compensation ought certainly to be exacted for an outrage of this character. But it should be reasonable compensation, arrived at on a basis which no fair-minded critic could challenge. It is not, after all, the money of the Chinese taxpayer that the Foreign Powers want, but the reawakening of the Chinese Government to a sense of its responsibilities, not merely to foreigners, but to its own people.

MARINERS NOTICE

The Coast Inspector informs us that he has received a wireless notification from the Commander of the U.S. Nellore stating that that vessel passed a derelict junk apparently capsized in Latitude 31° 26' (approximate) North and Longitude 123° 20' East.

Shai Horse Bazaar

The following is the report of the Directors of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, Limited, for presentation at the 21st annual general meeting of the shareholders to be held at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, April 15:

The Directors herewith submit a statement of the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1923 showing a balance to the credit of the profit and loss account of Tls. 81,552.45 including Tls. 18,546.04 brought over from 1922 which the Directors recommend the shareholders to deal with as follows:

Dividend of 10 percent	27,000.00
Bad debts reserve	4,099.59
General reserve	15,000.00
Bonus to staff	7,396.39
Tls.	53,495.98

To write off:	Tls.
Furniture and fittings	1,110.58
Machinery and Plant	5,310.15
Electrical fittings	528.05
	6,948.78

Balance carried forward	21,117.72
Tls.	91,552.45

Directors.—Mr. A. W. Burkill retires in accordance with clauses 107 and 108 of the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

Prohibition Batters Sailors' Conditions

A survey of fifty steamship companies located in New York City, made by the American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall Street, shows, that more than three-fourths of these companies are of the opinion that liquor conditions are greatly improved among their crews and that this is resulting in a smaller labor turnover and more valuable service from the crews. The survey was made by the society to confirm the observations made at their Sailors' Home and Institute on the North River waterfront, where thousands of sailors gather weekly.

Not only is the situation improved in New York, but other American ports in which the society maintains sailors' homes, and a few of the foreign ports where there are centers of work for sailors report a much lower consumption of liquor and better conditions on the waterfront. In New Orleans, for instance, the only saloons available for seamen are at a considerable distance from the docks and are doing very little business.

In Seattle the traffic in liquor among seamen is said to have been almost entirely eliminated. The society reports that in Genoa, Italy, where 10 times as many English-speaking seamen land as before the war, there is considerably less evidence of excessive drinking among the crews visiting this port. In other years, the failure of sailors to report back to the ship in some of these ports was a matter of great inconvenience to the captain of the vessel and the steamship companies.

Another fact noted by the steamship companies is the larger number of sailors who are signing on their ships voyage after voyage. The improved liquor conditions have had considerable to do with this, it is said, since proper behavior by the sailor in port results in his prompt reappearance for the next sailing thus promoting continuous employment. Many of the companies reporting from New York say that their ship rarely leave behind in a foreign port sailors signed on in New York. They add that the sailor appears to be really anxious to hold his position and they are rapidly coming to the opinion that the liquor problem will no longer be a serious one with the sailor or as an employment consideration with the steamship company.

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and the New Artists (First Time in Shanghai)

THE THREE MEREDITHS AND JIMMY ELDER

Also The Midnight Follies Beauty Chorus.

The Movie Makers Book Proves A Dead Give-Away

Frederick Talbot's Of Real Interest To All Film Enthusiasts, Giving In Detail The Astounding Magic Of A Celluloid Craftsman

From the movie makers' point of view, there is no earthly reason why any book about the films should be so interesting as "Moving Pictures" (Lippincott). Indeed, it is likely that most any of our industrious cinema chiefs would favor the bringing about of some means whereby a volume like Frederick A. Talbot's might be enjoined from circulation. Freedom of the press, they might well argue, is all right, but when you begin giving away the tricks of the trade there ought to be a limit.

Of course, no picture patron would agree. Because the new book, whose full title is "Moving Pictures: How They Are Made and Worked," is a thing of real interest. It seems that no matter whether the reader is acutely interested in the subject or not, there are things in it which are bound to appeal to the imagination and make him go on. There is in it no attempt to name the best pictures of this or any other year. Mr. Robert E. Sherwood's recent fine volume on this subject still stands alone. This is as it should be, because I don't know of any one who could improve upon Mr. Sherwood's book. And there is no suggestion here as to what's wrong with the movies. How any writer on the subject of the "baby art" ever got through 414 pages without once taking a whack at a director, a producer, an actor or a method is quite beyond me; but Mr. Talbot has done it.

His book is of no value whatsoever in the matter of either establishing a standard as to what the motion picture at its best ought to be or what we may expect from Hollywood in the future. And there is no reference in any of its chapters concerning the amount or quality of heroin used in the West Coast picture colony. One might be inclined, then, to leap at the conclusion that the juiciest aspects of our films have been overlooked in the new volume, but this is not the case.

Mr. Talbot has turned out the kind of thing which would result in case Thurston the Great should employ a "plant" to work with him for a year or so and then allow this birdie to break loose from the magician and go out and "squel." The author of "Moving Pictures" has studied the cinema from the inside for what I am inclined to believe is quite a spell, and then has turned author long enough to, put down in very clear English just how the picture directors and camera men gain the various effects, puzzling and commonplace, which we see on the screen. Wherever it has been possible the writer has taken cross-section pictures of the various "stunt" machines and made outline drawings of the processes and has embodied them in his book. The result is a bold, honest give-away of practically everything of importance in the picture industry so far as the mechanics are concerned.

A WOMAN MAY NOT

be beautiful, yet can possess the greater charm of vivacity, cheerfulness and a clear and rosy skin. These things come from good health; the perfect working of the bodily functions, and Pinkettes, used when needed, are a great aid to functional regularity. Pinkettes prevent constipation, dispel sick headaches, biliousness, liverishness, by removing their cause, clear the skin, purify the breath; act as gently as nature. Your chemist sells them, or post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kingston Road, Shanghai.

duced," the author says: "The market has been inundated with so-called magic pictures. The trick picture, pure and simple, has suffered an eclipse to a marked degree by the freedom with which the director introduced chicanery into the ordinary picture play. This is particularly true in a certain type of comedy in which extraordinary situations are portrayed, such as the performing of thrilling feats on the copingstone of a skyscraper, at the end of a ladder swinging from a lofty building, or possibly in the centre of a narrow plank bending and oscillating under the acrobatics of the players three hundred feet or more above the throbbing thoroughfare. The impression of height and reality is faithfully portrayed. Yet our merry-making friends appear to be delightfully oblivious of the yawning gulf beneath their feet. Their nonchalance is perfectly justified; they were never in the slightest danger; they completed their action practically on the ground; the copingstone of the skyscraper was a solid set barely six feet in height placed before a neutral background.

When this negative had been prepared the camera artist and director sallied off into the city in search of a suitable environment for the first film. It was they who incurred the risks, scrambling among the chimneys of the cloud piercers for locations whence to film the teaming thoroughfares below. The lengths of the film obtained in this manner were then passed on to the printer; he superimposed the negative of the acrobatics performed in the studio upon that of the streets, and the resultant positive yields the hair-raising, yet wildly humorous, sensational comedy thrown upon the screen.

I am satisfied that Harold Lloyd is going to be much obliged to Mr. Talbot for these few remarks. At one place the author stuns long enough to discuss the progress of the films since their

discovery, and here I find a little fault. He says: "It is a long, romantic story of brilliant achievement, bristling with disappointments and heartrending failures, but its perfection revolutionized the far-flung craft in all its branches, as we all know very well, for who is not a photographer today?" Well, sir, for example, I am not.

But then a little further on I find something which is bound to make most every one sit up and take notice under the heading "What Is Animated Photography?" The author explains that in the beginning "a series of snapshots depicting cycles in motion were obtained in such close sequence as to convey when passed before the eyes at a specific speed, photographic reproduction of the animation recorded. Obviously, then if snapshots taken in the manner related can be induced to appear as if imbued with life, advantage must be taken of some physiological deficiency, or law."

Illusion is the complete answer to the riddle; the camera is a more perfect trickster than the most accomplished prestidigitator; motion pictures are the most cunning, albeit simple, deception yet devised. The illusion is wholly due to one glaring deficiency of the human eye, of which the utmost advantage has been taken. The organ of vision suffers from what is known as "visual persistence." This phenomenon is baffling, but briefly described it means that the brain will persist in seeing an object when it is no longer before the eye itself. This strange law seems to have attracted serious attention for the first time in 1824. Dr. Peter Mark Roget, an eminent physician and first Fullerian Professor at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, was idly looking through the turned slats of the venetian blind which had been lowered over his room to shut out the brilliant August sun. A cart was ambling along; and the doctor allowed his eyes to roam up and down the

blind unconsciously while following the movement of the vehicle. To his surprise he found that this action appeared to cause the revolving wheels of the cart to stand still. The impression was only momentary; but each glimpse revealed the spokes with remarkable distinctness. . . . The more he cogitated the more perplexed he became, and as a result of concentrated reflection he came to the conclusion that it was due to a peculiar physiological law.

Mr. Talbot explains that while the cinema illusion is based on a different specific aspect of the visual persistence phenomenon, this was the first serious attention given to the subject. Out of it came the picture-play method. After several pages more devoted to a minute examination of this effect it is shown that "what we describe as animated photoplay is not animation at all. Project the pictures at the rate of one per second and no sense of motion is conveyed; the brain refuses to be deluded, but as the speed of projection is gradually increased the construction of the illusion follows."

Other subjects are "How the Pictures Are Projected Upon the Screen," "Developing and Printing the Pictures," "Pictures That Move, Talk and Sing," "How a Picture Play Is Produced" and "The Rise and Development of the Picture Play."

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Why the Penny-Ante Prince Pawned His Crested Watch

"Doubling" for Muriel Vanderbilt Was a Gift with the Merry Model, and the Polish Heiress-Hunter Did Some Low Financing Before the Blow Fell

Sybil Anderson, the Mannequin Whom Paris Calls Miss Vanderbilt's "Twin."

Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, Heiress Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 2d.
(C) U. & U.

Prince Griesha of Poland, Who Invited "Miss Vanderbilt" to Tea



A DOLLAR-CHASING European Prince, the "merriest model in Paris" and Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, heiress daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 2d, made the comic triangle that caused the fashionable French racing season to end in a gust of chuckles.

Prince Griesha of Poland dashed into the triangle under the impression that it was two-sided—and fell out again minus, among other pawnable assets, the crested watch of his ancestors. Mischievous Sybil Anderson, the very merry model, made her corner of the triangle as the result of a madcap "dare."

As for Miss Vanderbilt, she knew nothing whatever about the triangle—and less, if possible, about the Prince. Yet had it not been for her and her famous Paris frocks, there would have been no triangle at all and fewer snickers.

Miss Sybil Anderson is a pretty, piquant beauty of the brunette type, with jolly eyes and excellent taste in dress. She wears her hats and gowns in the aristocratic manner, and she doesn't have to buy them because her "air" has won her a lucrative job with one of the noted shops in the Rue de la Paix.

Monsieur le costumier pays Sybil just to go to the races, and the theatres and the other popular places sporting his latest creations in frills. Sybil doesn't carry a sign, but women stare and exclaim, "I wonder where she got that hat?" and their wonder is always answered. If Sybil doesn't tell them, somebody else does. Professional models are well known to the smart set. It's their business to be. Thus does the Rue de la Paix advertise in France.

Miss Muriel Vanderbilt also is a prettily piquant beauty of the American "400." She, too, wears her hats and gowns in the aristocratic manner to which she was born. And, though she buys them, she doesn't worry about the price

of that. If Miss Muriel is abroad, she trots around to the salons and orders what she pleases without ever thinking about money. If she isn't abroad, she cables.

She cables to the very shop where Miss Sybil Anderson is a mannequin, and where her stunning good looks have won her fame as the niftiest of her class. In Parisian sewing circles—if such an old-fashioned name be applicable to anything in Paris—they call Sybil Anderson "Muriel Vanderbilt's twin." That's how close the resemblance in size and coloring is between these two.

Paris hasn't learned yet the identity of the mad wag who pointed out Sybil Anderson to Prince Griesha of Poland at the Longchamps races and whispered in the Prince's ear, "There goes Muriel Vanderbilt." But evidently it was someone who knew Griesha's circumstances and the effect this bit of information would have on him.

This someone must have known, for instance, that Griesha is almost as impoverished as was Count Boni de Castellane when he left his bare little room over a tailor's shop—and, incidentally, a large number of bills—and skipped over to America and married Anna Gould.

This someone must have known, too, that Griesha had heard of Boni's luck and probably yearned for some of the same for himself.

Paris is thick with fortune-hunting dandies swinging titles to their names—and little else save a monocle and a stick. And the majority of them look toward America as Jason looked toward the Golden Fleece. They share the legend, instanced by the case of Count Boni and many another, that America teems with the beautiful daughters of multi-millionaires waiting with open arms and unlimited checks for titled suitors.

If these "penny-ante Princes," as the Parisian American colony dubs them,

could only raise the price for a steerage ticket west, New York would have a dozen kneeling at the door of every mansion on Fifth avenue. But generally their last sou goes for a shoeshine and a boutonniere and the price of admission to some rendezvous of society or near-society. For it is their peculiar vanity to "keep up appearances" at all hazards.

Consider, then, what a thrill it must give a "penny-ante Prince" who lacks the boat-fare to the Land of Canaan to see milk and honey approaching him across the green Longchamps paddock in the form of a very pretty girl, pointed out to him as "Muriel Vanderbilt, the American heiress, you know!"

Suppose, on top of that staggering statement, his informant added, "I wonder if you'd like to meet her?" Would the Prince hang back bashfully? Would the Prince mumble, "Oh, not to-day! I'm feeling a bit rocky" and turn the other way? Not if he were a "penny-ante Prince" in Paris he wouldn't!

Perhaps Miss Sybil Anderson had been teased so often about being the "image" of Muriel Vanderbilt that, when an acquaintance stopped her and said, "This is Prince Griesha of Poland, Miss Vanderbilt," she smiled a broad smile and decided that, if she was being "kidded," she'd "kid" right back.

More likely Miss Sybil Anderson was given a tip in advance, so that, when Prince Griesha of Poland stooped and kissed her drooping fingers, she was primed to play the heiress role from the moment of introduction.

This much Paris knows—that what followed was not so much the fault of Miss Anderson (for who can resist the temptation to yank a fish once he has swallowed the bait?) as it was the fault of the Prince, who rushed into the harmless trap prepared for him with all the fervor of Leander when he leaped into the Hellespont to swim the straits to Hero.

"The silly nut!" laughed Sybil Anderson to her own little group, when the Prince finally and reluctantly tore himself away. "You can see gold dollars popping out all over his eyes! How can anybody be simple enough to fall for an old stunt like that? But he did! He's dated me up for tea to-morrow! But I'll stand him up! I hope I never see him again!"

The answering chorus was unanimous.

Miss Vanderbilt at Deauville. Note Her Striking Resemblance to Miss Anderson.

"Oh, no, Sybil, you must! 'You've got to see it through! He's probably on his way to the pawnbroker's now, wondering if he can get enough on that watch with the coat-of-arms—he's always flashing it!—to stand you a salad at the Ritz. Come on! Miss Vanderbilt won't care! We dare you to!'"

And, of course, mischievous, merry Sybil Anderson couldn't "take a dare." If, in the twenty-four hours succeeding the Longchamps race-meeting, there were any friends of Prince Griesha of Poland who didn't know he had an engagement to take "Muriel Vanderbilt" to tea, they

certainly must have been anywhere on the Continent but in Paris.

The Prince not only boasted about his "conquest," he capitalized it. He calculated that his boulevardier acquaintances would be hard, indeed, if they could not advance him a hundred francs with a hundred million dancing on the horizon. Even so, some of his calculations must have gone astray. Some of the boulevardiers must have been hard, indeed. For the Prince did not keep his tea engagement garbed in his finest.

True, the gentleman who mounted the steps of one of the most fashionable and expensive hotels in Paris at five minutes to five o'clock appeared on the surface to be the glass of fashion and the mould of form. His frock coat, his cravat, his yellow spats, his grey hat, his gloves, his vest, all were impeccable.

But it was noticed by certain loungers in the lobby, hiding their interest behind newspapers, concealing their smiles with bored-seeming yawns—using this pretense and that to camouflage the fact that they

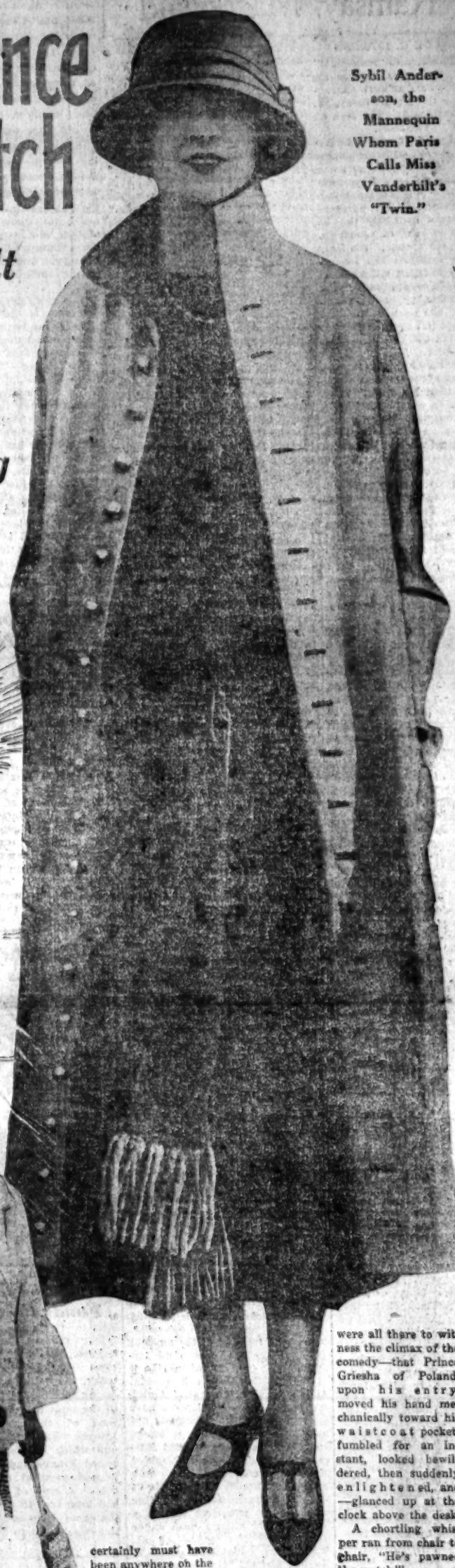
were all there to witness the climax of the comedy—that Prince Griesha of Poland, upon his entry, moved his hand mechanically toward his waistcoat pocket, fumbled for an instant, looked bewildered, then suddenly enlightened, and—glanced up at the clock above the desk.

A chortling whisper ran from chair to chair, "He's pawned the watch!"

The watchers saw the Prince suddenly start, strut forward hastily, and bend low from the waist. They saw him kiss the hand of a vision in green chiffon. They saw the vision take his arm and the two of them vanish within the doors of the magnificent dining-room, the Prince bending close to the vision's ear and speaking—well, soulfully.

They say that Miss Sybil Anderson became just compassionate enough at the last moment to order some of the least expensive items on the menu. They say that, even so, the bill was the sort hills generally are at the most fashionable and expensive hotels in Paris. They say, too, that, after the roar of laughter died away and the head-waiter smoothed once more his scandalized features, Prince Griesha of Poland paid the check like a sport.

But they also say that, now duelling has come into style again at St. Cloud, one really runs some risk if, encountering Prince Griesha of Poland on the boulevard, one remarks casually, "Why, hello Prince! What time is it, please?"



J. Ramsay Macdonald

BY CLAUDE G. BOWERS

We are indebted to "Iconoclast" for the most timely biographical character study on the market today, "J. Ramsay Macdonald: The Man of Tomorrow" (Seltzer).

So public man of real potentiality in the world to-day challenges such curiosity or appeals so much to the imagination. The purposes of none promise more far-reaching results. And nowhere is such a man so likely to be misunderstood as in America, where we are prone, foolishly enough, to associate the leadership of the working classes with intellectual slovenliness, social crudity, demagoguery and sham. "Iconoclast" has given us the kind of study essential to an American comprehension of England's first Labor Premier. It is more an intimate character study than a biography, and there is more about the man than his work. True, we are given a graphic outline of his career, but this is incidental. It has been a career rich in romance, with here and there a touch of tragedy. If Lloyd George may be compared, because of the comparative poverty of his youth, with Lincoln, how much greater is the analogy of Macdonald. For his was a Lincolnian boyhood of drab, painful poverty, and a youth of Lincolnian struggle.

The Lonsdalemouth in Scotland, where he was born, now a holiday resort and a paradise for golfers, was "half country, half fishing village" in 1866 when the present Premier looked first upon the world. The effect of the scenery and environment upon the sensitive boy, with something of an artist's soul, is faintly indicated in his own poetic description of "the fertile farms of Morayshire sloping up through green wood and purple moorland into the blue tops of the Grampians, with the ruined palace of Syrie in the mid-distance" and the sea "bordered by a wide stretch of yellow sand bending away into the horizon, with hills in the background, the whole stretching out in peaceful beauty which has won for it the name of the 'Bay of Naples.'" He recalls the autumns of boyhood days when "the beauty of the place was enhanced by the richest of sunsets in purple and red and gold." Something of the character of the man is revealed in the fact that he could see and feel the beauty despite the wretched poverty of his lot. For his first home was "a tiny two-roomed 'hut' and ben' backing right up onto the railway dyke," an abode of pathetic privation in material things. But just as he could forget by looking out upon the hills, the sea, the moors, so within he could forget in listening to the grandmother who roared him whose "memory was a rich storehouse of ancient lore, of witchies and fairies, of tales of second sight and high adventure." In early childhood this man learned to rise above his station.

Interesting and revealing, too, his Dick Whittington-like approach to London in search of high adventure and success. "Lonely, desperately poor, without a friend to whom to turn for advice or assistance, he walked the cruel streets, knew, and has surely not forgotten, what they feel like to the Ishmael whom no man helps." The golden streets had turned to cobblestones—but he stuck. We see him working in a warehouse "near Guildhall Library," reading in his lunch hour, giving his nights to study at evening classes, breaking down under the impossible combination of labors. Breaking down but not giving up.

Then a few years of journalism, a free lance, writing for reputable papers, weeklies, monthlies and speaking enough to those who insist that labor leaders must be illiterate, helping to sustain himself by writing for the "Dictionary of National Biography" in which he is represented "from the M's onward." And then the plunge into politics, following Hardie—and after that a career of leadership. This portion of his career is sheer romance. It is unnecessary to dwell upon his political career. Suffice it, that it has been a career of conservative protest, of constructive achievement, of rare courage. Thus amazing surfer of party leadership, his abandonment of a place in the Ministry to go forth in the wilderness through the war, still protesting, and accepting stones and insults without a murmur. But of this phase the world knows much. It knows little of the mystery of the man and "Iconoclast" wisely devotes most of his book to the man himself of whom the world seeks knowledge.

The recent Albert Hall address disclosed the Macdonald with a rare gift for phrase. Surprising to the average American, it would not have been a revelation to England. No Prime Minister has surpassed him in that gift. In his latter moments he seems the reincarnation of John Bright—and that has been true of no other Premier. "Iconoclast" assists to an understanding of his influence on his audience. Nature has evidently done much for him in the

physical sense. Thus: "He has a baritone voice of rare beauty with notes as if as moving as those of a violinist and an unusual range of color in his inflections. He can make it crack like a pistol; he can make it sing. Even when he is doing nothing particular with it, it makes music." No snap-box agitator, this labor leader, for "there is no gesticulation, but every action suggests harmonious co-operation of brain and body." It is an artist, not an amateur, the author is describing.

Then he "can pass from invective to ridicule, from an apparent cynicism . . . to an idealism that clothes itself in images, lifted out of the commonplace by a life-giving touch of imaginative color." This is genius, and again this is Bright. Our author continues later on: "He has coined unforgettable phrases, but of a special kind. They are seldom summaries, never slogans. They are nearly always images. His great gift on the platform is to make his audience see. The idea clothes itself. You see the grass waving green over the graves of the dead soldiers of Europe, you see the circus troupe of the Coalition, you see the gorgeous merchants of Bagdad as he describes them; the whole thing glows with color, is instinct with life, is there before you."

Here we have an orator with a gift for literature, and it is in proving the point that "Iconoclast" introduces us to the Macdonald who "might write a novel"—the writer, scarcely known at all in this country. In proving his point the author quotes from some of Macdonald's articles—not much.

We are given a lengthy extract from his description of the visit to Georgia of the Caneasus, when the Georgians were first set free, which is a masterpiece of graphic, colorful journalism but too long to quote. But take his description of Kler Hardie, who "had a listening awe in his soul." Or his comment on the Communists: "The Communist is a politician in crinolines and pork screw curls." Again to the Communists: "You are only the long dead mail clad warrior come to life to scare the hearts of the dear people who look into milliner shops in Piccadilly or in Regent Street of an afternoon. I am fond of you, and I like the romance that glows in your heart. But you belong to an historical pageant, not to politics."

One would naturally like to look into the library of a man so clearly literary and bookish, albeit most of us have thought little of Ramsay Macdonald beneath a library lamp. Here too, we are for a delightful surprise. The fact that for years his intimate intellectual crony has been John Mersey ought to have prepared us for it, but then Macdonald is a labor man. After "Iconoclast" has assured us that his hero could have written novels, we prepared to find him a great fiction reader, but here we are disappointed. He passes most of the other novelists by. He is not enamored of problem stories, of the lives of men and women, and this, perhaps, is accounted for by his own shyness and reticence. But on his shelves one finds the whole of Bolingbroke—which is puzzling. Whence this taste? one asks.

Some may trace it to the amazing grandmother with the vivid imagination. Others will ascribe it to his wife—a remarkable woman. And here again the typical American conception of a labor leader is in for a shock. Macdonald did not happen to marry a factory girl. Early in life he married Margaret Ethel Gladstone, daughter of a distinguished chemist, who succeeded Faraday as professor at the Royal Institute. This child of the two-room hut is a lonely fishing village came under the influence of a woman of culture with a social work ground. He has himself told the story of this influence in his exquisitely beautiful appreciative biography of his wife, who died some years ago. The Macdonald home introduced the Labor members to a social circle which was advantageous all around. Here distinguished foreigners interested in social amelioration were entertained. Here Ramsay Macdonald found inspiration. Here he prepared for Downing Street.

All this leaves us vague as to the man himself, but "Iconoclast" has not left us in doubt. In some respects his personality as described suggests Parnell, but for one fact: "There is a sort of dark glow about the man." Both shy, reticent, a little aloof, but Parnell was cold. Macdonald is a warm glow—at a distance. The striking character of his face is indicated in a description of how

he stood out in a crowd at Queens Hall: "Against the others it stood out clear and sharp as a cameo or a profile from some fine coin. The darkness of eyebrows and mustache seemed to give added value to the sculptured quality of features and steely surly hair. The whole seemed to me, as I looked up, wrought in metal." The eyes are clearly the dominating feature—"brown like water, not like beads with a great deal of light in them." A strong face too—his jaw "athletic in its cleanness," the whole face "indeed is athletic, not ascetic." And again the sculptured quality. And the mystery. And the appearance of having suffered and come forth unharmed.

This mysterious air in appearance is not belied by his manner, for he is pictured as reticent, uncommonly shy, not given to intimacy even with friends. One thing "Iconoclast" has done—he has introduced to America a fascinating and historic figure in a new light and made it easy to understand why England fears no terror under his sway. Incidentally, he has shown us that a leader of labor may be intellectual, artistic, kindly, cultured, brilliant and just. In an introduction, Oswald Garrison Villard gives his personal impressions of the man. Here is book that should be read by every one who would intelligently follow the present day politics of England.

Missions Join To Start New School

(China Press Correspondent)
Kaifeng, Honan, April 7.—A recent action of the Interior China Mission in connection with the Baptist Mission of the We District at Chinkiang amuses the starting of a Bible School at Hsin Chow Fu to be operated jointly by these two Baptist Missions.

This school is to link up the Mandarin work of the three or four provinces interested and bids fair to be an important enterprise.

With the early completion of the Lang-Hai Railway to Hsin Chow on the east and Hsin Fu on the west Hsin Chow will become a great center for business and this location is believed to be strategic.

E. E. Barnett To Address Sunday Service League

Mr. E. E. Barnett, who has just returned from an intensive study of the European situation will speak before the Sunday Service League at Marty's Memorial Hall at 5 p.m. tomorrow on "Europe Today."

After the address Mr. Barnett is ready to answer questions regarding the Labor Government in Great Britain, the Ruhr occupation by France, or the reason for the apparent failure of Christianity in Europe. He knows Ramsey Macdonald, H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw and other well known European leaders in thought and action.

Poincare Tells Of Funds From Russia

(French Wireless)
Paris, April 10.—M. Poincare, replying in the Senate today, to a question by M. de Monsie, declared that out of the sums paid by Russia at the time of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk there remained \$16,000,000 which had been divided between France and Great Britain in part payment of the Russian debt. A sum of \$5,000,000,000 had been sent to Great Britain at the same time as the appropriation was made to France.

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Seein' Things At Night

Some Current Attractions At The Local Movie Theaters—And Movie Gossip

Something in the way of an innovation for cabaret patrons is promised for tonight when the moving pictures taken of the notorious bandit, Kornblott, soon to die in Harbin after conviction of a string of murders, is shown at the Wintergarden Cafe (Old Carlton) on Ningpo Road.

The Kornblott pictures will be shown tonight, Sunday night and Monday night at 10:30 o'clock, and La Belle Irene and her Royal Hawaiian entertainers, including the original hula, will entertain between films.

The pictures were taken outside of Harbin by Mr. Paul Crawley, an American moving picture man, during the brief period of liberty Kornblott enjoyed after his sensational escape from the Harbin courtroom, and his recapture and trial. The story has already been given CHINA PRESS readers in news stories.

The Olympic Theater announces a novel attraction, beginning Monday evening at 9:15 o'clock, when moving pictures of the funeral of Lenin, the first head of the Soviet Republic, will be shown. In addition to giving vivid glimpses of the 2,000,000 Reds who paraded through the streets in honor of the dead leader, the films show all of the prominent Russian leaders of today, and give glimpses of life as it actually is in Petrograd (Leningrad) and Moscow at the present time. The Lenin funeral pictures have just been shown in Peking and Tientsin and drew large crowds.

Because his voice was endowed with the noise making propensities of a foghorn, locomotive steam and factory whistle—Antonio Moreno got his first job in motion pictures.

In 1912, at the New York Rex studios a two reel "super-feature" was being made called "The Voice of Millions." It contained a big mob scene and the director wanted a man with a deep, detonating, penetrating voice to lead the mob into the camera's eye. There were voice tests. And Moreno, who is now being co-starred with Agnes Ayres in Sam Wood's "Bluff," a Paramount picture, got the job.

Herbert Brenon began work upon his fifth picture for Paramount, "The Breaking Point," in the Hollywood studio one year to the day from the time he started his first production, "The Rustle of Silk."

Between the start of "The Rustle of Silk" on January 15, 1923 and the same date of the present year Mr. Brenon produced "The Woman With Four Faces," "The Spanish Dancer" and "Shadows of Paris." The last two were Pola Negri starring pictures.

"The Breaking Point" features Nita Naldi, Paisy Ruth Miller, Matt Moore and George Fawcett.

Maurice Tourneur started the picturization of "The White Moth" last week at the United Studios.

The Production will offer an adaptation by Albert Shelby LeVino, of Louis Forrester's story being produced by M. C. Lovee

for First National release in May. Barbara La Marr portrays this character, an American girl from a small town who goes to Paris to become an opera singer and after years of study and effort, finds herself a failure.

Conway Tearle, who is to be co-starred with Miss La Marr, portrays the American who journeys to Paris to save his brother from marriage to the dancer and marries her himself against his own feelings, to accomplish this.

This picturization will mark the first screen appearance together of Miss La Marr and Mr. Tearle, which combination of stars is expected to prove highly attractive to the public.

William Beaudine has been engaged to J. K. McDonald to direct "The Goof," the First McDonald Production to be made under the producer's new First National contract.

The story will give equal prominence to Lloyd Hamilton and young Ben Alexander and it is a comedy of unusually brilliant wit. Violet Clarke is writing the adaptation of McDonald's original story, while Lex Neal, Percy Pembroke and John Grey are the three "gals" retained to guarantee the guffaws.

Corinne Griffith will star in "For Sale," an original story by Earl Hudson, production supervisor of First National, when she returns from the brief honeymoon that deepened the blue of Hawaiian water and gave new and wonderful beauty to the tale of golden dreams. Miss Griffith completed "Lilies of the Field" for First National and then married Walter Morosco and sailed for Honolulu.

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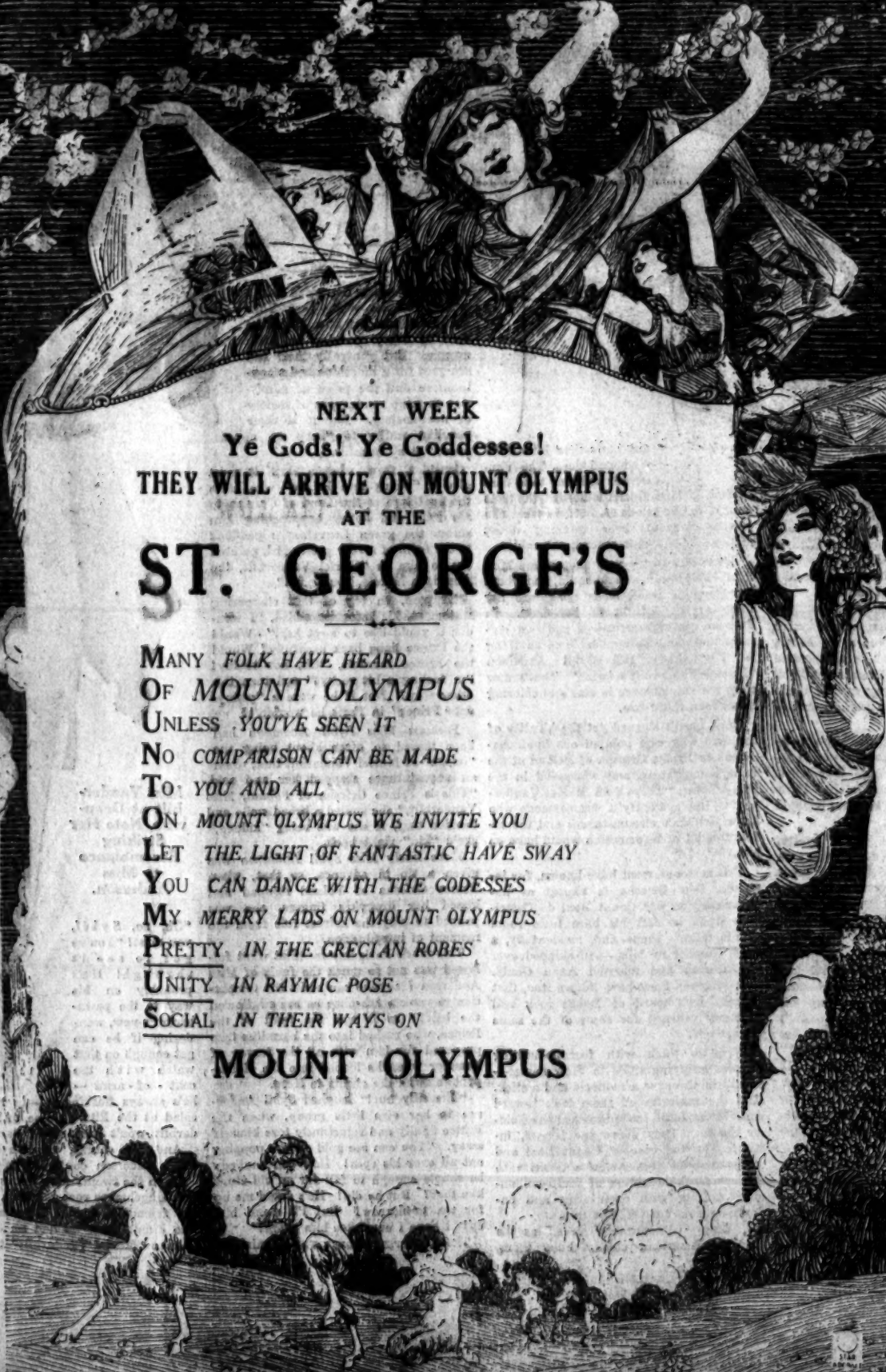
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YOUTH, aged 24, well educated, has had office experience, wants position. Very moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 1023, THE CHINA PRESS.

10134 A 30

YOUNG CHEMIST, with German diploma (Berlin), and many years experience in the East, seeks situation in large chemical business, hospital or laboratory. Letters under "Batavis" c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

66938

SITUATIONS WANTED

OFFICE Assistant, many years conversant China Trade, first class references, British nationality, seeks position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 1009, THE CHINA PRESS.

10117 A 30

SITUATIONS VACANT

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS under "Situations Wanted."

WANTED—Junior clerk, British nationality. Steno-typist and general office experience necessary. Apply, with copies of testimonials, in own handwriting to Box No. 760, THE CHINA PRESS.

67006 A 15

WANTED a steno-typist. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box No. 761, THE CHINA PRESS.

67007 A 12

COMPRADORE with \$2,000 cash wanted by American to start reliable business. One with restaurant experience preferred. Address Box No. 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

66986 A 13

WANTED AT ONCE, intelligent and experienced young man with good appearance, to canvas for local business. Salary and commission. Splendid prospects. Address Box No. 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

66970 A 13

WANTED, experienced German secretary, stenographer. Good knowledge of English required. Apply to Box 751, THE CHINA PRESS.

66954 A 12

WANTED. An intelligent young lady of good appearance and good taste with some business experience, who can sell and is willing to work. Give full particulars in the first instance. Reply to Box No. 752, THE CHINA PRESS.

66965 A 12

ADVERTISER requires good servants. Can anybody kindly recommend a cook, boy and coolie? Apply to Box 1240, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 10153

WANTED Chinese experienced salesman for mineral bye-products for domestic factories. Apply to Box 1123, THE CHINA PRESS.

10102

WANTED. Can anyone recommend a good and experienced cook to Box No. 1131, THE CHINA PRESS.

10104

PROFESSIONAL

MANICURE and cosmetic massage by young intelligent lady. 307B Avenue Joffre, (near Route Viron).

67009 A 13

ALICE CHANG, Masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply BC80, Medhurst Road, 13 Avenue Road, Tel. W. 3611.

66889

APARTMENTS WANTED

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS under "Apartments to Let." Then watch for results.

WANTED, flats or apartments in Central District. Apply to Box 1135, THE CHINA PRESS.

10111

APARTMENTS TO LET

FLAT to be let, 4 Ears Road, 3rd floor, occupation immediate. Apply to Box 794, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 240

ROOM in modern building, best part of city, to let. Moderate rent which includes taxes, light and water. Apply to Box No. 1004, THE CHINA PRESS.

10156 M 30

FLAT to let, Central location, near Nanking Road. Apply to Box 989, THE CHINA PRESS.

10171 M 30

AN ELEGANTLY furnished flat on Avenue de Roi Albert, with bath and separate kitchen, can be had with or without meals. Cheap rates for quiet person. Apply to Box No. 1066, THE CHINA PRESS.

10078 M 30

FLAT to be let 1st September, building. Tia 215. Apply to Box 995, THE CHINA PRESS.

10150 M 30

APARTMENTS TO LET

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS under "Apartments to Let." Then watch for results.

FOR RENT. Flat unfurnished on Bubbling Well Road, two large rooms, two small rooms, bath and service rooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 3222.

T. F. 274

TO LET. Unfurnished flat of three rooms, one bathroom and verandah. Rent \$60, including light, water and taxes. Apply No. 6 Ward Road.

66991 A 13

FLAT to let, one completely furnished flat facing south, on tram line, modern sanitation, hot and cold water, telephone, etc., suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Please telephone West 2177 from 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. 5-7 p.m., or apply to Box 759, THE CHINA PRESS.

66993 A 15

TO LET. Well furnished flat, with kitchen, use telephone, facing South. Moderate rent. Also furnished single room, 22 Wayside Road.

66873

TO LET. Furnished flat in Western district, consists of 2 rooms, bathroom and small kitchen, spacious, open verandah. For further particulars apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

66952 A 12

To let in Columbia Apartments, new building, one flat consisting of three living rooms, kitchen, bath and two servants' rooms, central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets. Modern finish throughout. Location, Route de Grouchy, corner of Route Dourmer. Open for inspection. Apply H. Suenen & Co. Ltd., 30 Poochow Road, Eastern Times Building.

66953 A 11

18 MUIRHEAD ROAD. To let unfurnished flat, kitchen, bathroom, newly painted. Moderate rent.

66944 A 13

TO LET in a new modern apartment building, two or three rooms, furnished flats, each with modern bath, flush, separate kitchen and servants' quarters, also garage if required. Apply 428 Avenue Joffre or Phone West 3513.

66935 A 19

LARGE flat to let in whole or by rooms, situated near Bund and Nanking Road, immediate occupation. Apply to Box No. 934, THE CHINA PRESS.

10174 M 30

FLAT to be let in September. Modern Building, Rental Tia 200. Located in best quarter of the city. Apply to Box 978, THE CHINA PRESS.

10159 M 30

FLAT to let as a whole or by rooms, furnished or otherwise. Apply to Box 930, THE CHINA PRESS.

10173 A 30

96 Avenue du Roi Albert. Flats and/or rooms, fully furnished, with or without board. \$90, with board for one. West 4071.

10173 M 30

MODERN flat to let, Central district, immediate occupation, suitable for doctor or lawyer. Rental Tia 200. Apply to Box 995, THE CHINA PRESS.

10157 M 30

APARTMENT two rooms, one bathroom and kitchen in two, near Bund. Tia 120 per month inclusive light, water, taxes. Apply to Box 1131, THE CHINA PRESS.

10095 M 30

UNFURNISHED flat to let, 48 North Szechuen Road. Ask Apolo Theatre.

66821

FURNISHED FLAT of two rooms, with bath and kitchen, in Western District. Modern conveniences. Quiet family. \$95, including light and taxes. Apply to Box No. 1065, THE CHINA PRESS.

10077 M 30

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT. From April 1st for ten months. House on Avenue Joffre, furnished or unfurnished, five rooms, two baths, modern conveniences, garage, if wanted. Garden. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Telephone, Central 3223.

No. 45

TO BE LET, commencing first April, North Szechuen Road near Park and tramway, house suitable Japanese tenement Tia 40-45. Apply to Box 951, THE CHINA PRESS.

10155 M 30

HOUSES TO LET

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS under "Houses to Let." Then watch for results.

No. 25 and 27 Robinson Road. Four rooms, with ample servants' quarters, Garage, etc. Immediate occupation. Rent Tia 75 per month. For further particulars apply to China Realty Company, Ltd., 1 Poochow Road.

T. F. 276

FOR RENT. Furnished house on Rue Cornelle for six months from May 15th, six rooms, modern appointments, two garages, tennis court, laundry, ample service rooms, entirely screened, \$200 per month. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 3222.

T. F. 273

SMALL FOREIGN HOUSE, on Dent Road. Rent \$35. Occupation at once. Apply No. 24 Dent Road. Phone N. 1620.

66989 A 13

TO LET. 44 Yu Yuen Road. Eight roomed house. Garage and garden. Flush system. Rent \$120. Phone West 3447 or Apply to Box No. 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

66989 A 15

TO BE LET. Avenue Joffre. 4 roomed houses, all modern conveniences, garage. Apply to Mr. M. Durré, 4 Avenue Edward VII, 7th floor. Tel. C. 537.

TO LET. Six-roomed house with garden, in Avenue Joffre. One year's lease with option renewal for one year. Furniture and fittings to be taken over at reasonable price. Rent Tia 120. Address Box No. 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

66950

TO LET No. 30 Poochow Road, from March 1st, 1924, 4 roomed foreign residence with small garden, rent Tia 75 per month. Apply China Realty Company, Limited, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., Telephone C. 365.

T. F. 243

TO LET. The 678 Avenue Joffre. Modern house with 15 spacious rooms. Reception rooms, dining rooms and halls of parquet floors. Five white tiled bathrooms with all up-to-date conveniences and sanitation. Also a billiard room garden and garage. For particulars apply to Box 1292, THE CHINA PRESS.

66924 A 24

TO LET. 45 Ward Road. Four roomed house. Rent \$50. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Moderate price.

66917 A 12

RUE RATARD near Route Say-zoung. Modern well furnished 5 roomed house, two baths, Central heating, servants' room. Reasonable rent. Apply to Box 1290, THE CHINA PRESS.

66922 A 13

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, eleven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Kiangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 3222.

No. 32

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Western district, close to tram lines. For immediate occupancy. Apply for further particulars at 40 Bubbling Well Road.

66961 A 13

FOR RENT. From March 15th, fine large foreign residence on 3 1/2 miles of land on Scott Road, eight main rooms, four attic rooms three small rooms, four bathrooms six servants' rooms, kitchen, pantries, laundry, etc. Modern sanitation, hot and cold water. Large garage, porter house, Oak finish and passages. Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 3222.

No. 25

TSINGTAU house to let for summer or whole year. Excellent location close to the Bund. Modern, central heating, nicely furnished, one of the finest in the town. Rent \$600 a month for not less than 3 1/2 months. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS.

10080 M 30

TO BE LET, soon, a few terrace houses North Szechuen Road, rental about Tia 45.00 per month. No key money. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS.

10154 M 30

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue de Consulat.

T. F. 223

TO LET No. 74D Yu Yuen Road. Six rooms, two attics, three bathrooms, garage. Rent Tia 125 per month. Possession and fixtures may be taken over if desired. Address Box No. 1217, THE CHINA PRESS. or Tel. West 310.

T. F. 274

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. ground office rooms. Central district, steam heating. Rent moderate. Apply to Shanghai Investment and Trading Company, 19 Kinkiang Road.

66987

TO LET, big office rooms. Centrally located. Rent moderate. Apply to City Bank of Shanghai Ltd, 51F Kiangse Road.

T. F. 254

OFFICES & GODOWNS; to let, 6, 7, 8 French Bund. Please apply to The Anglo-Danish Shipping Co. 8 French Bund.

66615 A 24

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Telephone Central 3222.

No. 38

LARGE OFFICE, Rental Tia 350. Very attractive business location, available forthwith. Apply to Box No. 985, THE CHINA PRESS.

10176 M 30

WHOLE building, except ground floor, to be let in August at moderate rental, situation near Bund and principal Banks. Apply to Box No. 987, THE CHINA PRESS.

10177 M 30

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.

T. F. 158

FOR RENT. Office space. Best location on Nanking Road, near Bund, ground floor. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 3222.

No. 39

OFFICE suitable for merchants of precious stones, being in first-class concrete modern building. Very near Nanking Road and Bund. Apply to Box 953, THE CHINA PRESS.

10185 M 30

LARGE ROOMS to let on second floor, facing Nanking Road, Rental Tia 65, free of taxes. Apply to Box No. 984, THE CHINA PRESS.

6167 M 30

OFFICES suitable for persons conducting a business that requires a central and safe building available at moderate rental. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS.

10163 M 30

OFFICE ROOM to let on 1st floor Nanking Road; very moderate rental. Apply to Box No. 1000, THE CHINA PRESS.

10151 M 26

TO LET. Ground floor offices and godowns on Szechuen Road. Rental reasonable. Apply to Box No. 979, THE CHINA PRESS.

10163 M 30

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district. Apply to Box 1189, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 251

OFFICES on first floor, splendidly situated, Central district. Available at once. Apply to Box 953, THE CHINA PRESS.

10166 M 30

GROUND Floor Space to let, Kinkiang Road, suitable for shops or banks. Apply to Box No. 1003, THE CHINA PRESS.

10161 M 30

GROUND Floor Space, Kinkiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS.

10083 M 31

LARGE suite of offices to be let, modern building, July/August, very suitable business quarter. Apply to Box No. 977, THE CHINA PRESS.

10162 M 30

OFFICES, first floor modern building, corner of two important thoroughfares, available immediately. Suitable especially for doctors, lawyers. Apply Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS.

10164 M 30

OFFICE TO LET, on the third and fourth floors, 50 Avenue Edward VII, modern building. Moderate rental includes elevators, light and water. Please apply the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., 50 Avenue Edward VII.

66314 A 13

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

If you do not see what you want under this heading, put your own advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS under "Furnished Rooms Wanted." Gather the replies and take your pick.

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
BOARD-RESIDENCE

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET, with full board, large and small rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached. Telephone North 452.

BOSTONIA
81 Quarter Road
Phone West 853
March 1st, one small room and one large one, each with private bath.

430. To let in Avenue Road near Carter Road, furnished rooms with bathrooms attached. Including use of phone and light. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box No. 1223, THE CHINA PRESS.

10181 A 30

MELBOURNE House, 12a Quinsan Gardens, centrally situated, comfortable, well furnished single and double rooms, gyres, all conveniences, personal supervision. Daily or monthly rates. Terms moderate. Telephone N. 63.

67091 A 15

CENTRAL district, large sunny room, private bath, for one or two adults. Apply 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate.

66994 A 15

7 LOVE LANE, Bubbling Well Road. Vacant, large well furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom attached, South exposure. Good food and service. Tel. W. 2544.

67010 A 15

FRENCH BOARDING, 410 Avenue Joffre, two rooms with bath. Good food, quiet houses.

66899

NEAR BUBBLING WELL ROAD, in private boarding house, vacant 1-2 comfortable, well furnished rooms, bathrooms, verandahs. Excellent home, good cooking. Also large attic, one small room, suitable for working girl \$75 per month, garage, stable if required. Moderate price, 59 Seymour Road. Tel. West 3029.

66892

AN AMERICAN WANTED, to take large well furnished room, best part French Town. Modern conveniences, tennis court. American cooking. Tel. W. 1795.

66894

TO LET. Elegantly furnished rooms, with bathroom attached, with or without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace. Tel. N. 3080.

66893

ROOMS (2 double, 1 single) with private bath, garden, well furnished, all accommodation, beautiful board, service. Moderate prices, telephone, 85B Rue Bourgeat, corner of Rue Lieutnant Petiot, French tram-car, No. 2.

66946 A 13

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056.

62518
65913

REAL AMERICAN HOME COOKING. Beautifully furnished rooms or apartments. Private baths (keyers) thorough Clean, central, quiet. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens.

66876

CENTRAL, to let, comfortable attic room. Vacant April 15th last board. Lift to 3rd floor. 103 Szechuen Road.

66869 A 12

ELEGANTLY furnished double bedroom and bath attached, facing South. Excellent table and service. \$140 per couple, 34 Haskell Road.

66863 A 17

OFF SEYMOUR ROAD, well furnished rooms with bath. With board, \$90 per month. Apply to Box No. 1004, THE CHINA PRESS.

10076 M 30

TO LET, one furnished room and bath. Quinsan Road. \$50. Apply to Box 992, THE CHINA PRESS.

10170 M 30

FURNISHED rooms to let, with bath, free light, taxes. Tia 45-65, located close to Nanking Road and Bund. Board may be had by arrangement, with dining-room close by, at \$50.00 a month. Apply to Box No. 976, THE CHINA PRESS.

10180 M 30

SHOPS TO LET

FOR RENT. Excellent shop space, 1200 to 2500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and other particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 3222.

No. 30

TO LET, shop in magnificent corner position. Best part Nanking Road. Available immediately. Area 275 square feet. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 251

LARGE SHOP, best part Nanking Road, may be available by end of year. Lessors prepared to discuss terms with prospective tenants. Apply to Box No. 980, THE CHINA PRESS.

10153 M 30

SHOP, close to Nanking Road, expected to be let by end of year. Rental moderate. Apply to Box No. 1001, THE CHINA PRESS.

10166 M 20

GROUND floor space to let, suitable for Barber Shop, rental Tia 225. Very near Nanking Road and Bund. Apply to Box No. 1005, THE CHINA PRESS.

10059 M 31

LARGE SHOP on Nanking Road, near Bund, available this fall, rental Tia 750. Apply to Box No. 1007, THE CHINA PRESS.

10052 M 31

USED CARS

3 CYLINDER Humber car, good running order, tires, paint and upholstery new. Price \$500. Phone N. 1820.

66990 A 18

FOR SALE. Slightly used Ford Roadster, 1924 model car, run 2,000 miles, with summer and winter top, 2 extra tires, full line of accessories. Owner buying larger car. Apply Hudford Motors, Tel. C. 3804.

66992 A 15

FOR SALE. Attractive 4 passenger Jewett coupe, owner driven full insurance, five good tires, full equipment, best condition. Apply to Box 242

Our London Letter

Public Contracts Awarded Firms Abroad; London's Traffic Nuisance; Ferry Service Between Denmark And London; The Prince Again

(By Our London Correspondent)

London, Feb. 25.—It is claimed that quite recently public bodies in this country have placed orders abroad to the value of £1,000,000.

An order for motor-conveyers for Bradford was given to a Belgian firm, whose tender was \$4,000 below the lowest British price. Glasgow tramways gave an important order for steel rails to the U.S. Steel Products Company, while Manchester Corporation has placed a big order for gas-pipes with a French firm, and a contract for special brick work also went from Manchester to America. London Water Board gave a contract for filters amounting to over £100,000, to a Danish firm, whose price was 10 percent below the nearest British tender. Many other smaller contracts have gone abroad, including one from Ireland to France.

This loss of important local business is becoming very serious, especially in view of the hard times and great unemployment at home. The Colonies are also losing important business with Germany and other non-British firms, all of which means still worse times in England. British firms will have to realize that they cannot expect to get Imperial trade purely for patriotic reasons, when their prices are 20 to 30 percent above the best tenders. Patriotism counts for little in a cold-blooded business proposition and "price" is usually the determining factor.

LONDON'S CONGESTION

"To its millions of victims, on foot and on wheels, the congestion of traffic in the streets of London is, from morning to night, a perpetual nuisance; it wastes their time and their money upsets their business and pleasure appointments, and makes them lose their tempers and their trains," says the Times.

Some idea of this congestion of traffic can be formed when it is remembered that the total number of passengers carried annually is over one billion six hundred millions, and to this must be added the picture of innumerable omnibuses, motor-cars, trucks, vans and horse drawn vehicles, with everywhere sandwiched in numerous hand-pushed carts and pedlars.

No wonder there were over 20,000 victims of London street traffic last year—about 100 a day—and the year 1924 will no doubt see a new record, as thirty million people from all parts of the world are expected to visit the Empire Exhibition in London this summer.

FERRY SERVICE

A ferry-steamers service is proposed between Copenhagen and Tilbury, thus making London the receiving port for Danish products instead of Harwich. It is pointed out that this would obviate the difficulties of the tides at Harwich and that vessels can enter Tilbury at any time.

The new ferry would also provide quicker loading and unloading and be so constructed as to require practically no assistance of dockers. Provision is made on each ferry for 85 railway wagons, which would be loaded in Denmark and shunted direct onto tracks at Tilbury. This would expedite the delivery of the great quantities of Danish dairy produce that pours into England every week.

LONDON LISTENS IN ON PITTSBURGH

The first of a series of concerts to be broadcasted from America to listeners-in on this side of the Atlantic was carried out last Saturday night at 11 o'clock. This concert was given by the "Westinghouse" Band at Pittsburgh and was picked up at Biggin Hill, transmitted by telephone line to London and retransmitted from all broadcasting stations in England.

Apart from the novelty and interest in listening to music and voice more than 3,000 miles away, the "Yankee" accent will no doubt be highly amusing to British listeners. And Britain can well reciprocate in that respect, for she has a variety of equally amusing accents.

THE PRINCE AGAIN

British folk do not usually give expression to their feelings but when the Prince of Wales appears or is mentioned, there goes up a spontaneous outburst of cheerful enthusiasm. At the present moment, the Scots are gleeful over the prospects of the revival of the ancient title

"Prince of Scotland," which belongs of right to the eldest son of the King.

It is claimed that the correct title is "Prince of Scotland and Wales" and the Queen is said to favor the idea.

An attempt has been made to show that the title of Scotland can be traced back to about 1250 or even earlier, so that it would then become anterior to the first creation of the title Prince of Wales in 1292. It has also been asserted that the title Prince of Scotland is the oldest title held by the Prince of Wales, older than the Dukedom of Rothesay or the Earldom of Carrick.

Lord Provost Sleight, of Edinburgh, says: "I am heartily in favor of the proposed restoration of the old title. It would be a compliment to the Prince and a compliment to Scotland." Sir Richard Lodge, Professor of History in Edinburgh University, says: "The restoration of the title would be very highly appreciated by the Scottish people and would add to the already intense loyalty and affection with which Scotland regards the Prince." The St. Andrew's Society, whose main purpose is to preserve Scottish tradition, is naturally enthusiastic for the resumption of the title. Mr. W. S. Farmer, the secretary of the Society in Edinburgh, says: "We are wholeheartedly in favor of the proposal. Indeed, the Society has long agitated for the restoration of the title, and when we had occasion to make any representation to his Royal Highness we made a point of using the title 'Prince of Scotland.'"

LUMBER HOUSES

The government is considering a proposition from an American lumber company for mass-production wooden houses to cost approximately £275 each. It is claimed that these houses could be built at the rate of 10,000 per month and would mean to the British building problem what the Ford car means to the motoring world.

The houses are two storeys and built in pairs, each containing a living room, kitchen, bath and three bedrooms. The frame is of pitch-pine which hardens with age, and the hollow walls are finished inside with fire-proof plaster panels and covered outside with cement stucco or red cedar siding. They are practically fireproof and are warmer in winter than the brick houses.

The cost of the foundation and erection is estimated at £100, thus bringing the total cost to £375 for each house.

Mutt And Jeff's "Papa"



Here's Bud Fisher jogging along dishing out what the next Mutt and Jeff as he appears to Ken Kling of Moco Fame. Bud is always wearing a cheerful grin that Kling's illustration portrays.

Burn Huge Store Of Incense At Changshu Rites

(China Press Correspondence)
Changshu, Ku., April 7.—From \$20,000 to \$50,000, according to various estimates was burnt up in incense at the Master Ancestor Temple on the top of the mountain here yesterday. A year ago a torrent of rain lasting the whole

day prevented most of the zealots but the fine weather of yesterday brought tens of thousands in a steady stream from daylight to dark.

Incense in long tapering bundles costing from thirty to eighty cents each was carried and at intervals groups of six or eight men in special dress and most elaborate head decorations chanted ritual, stopping every few feet to kowtow, adding variety to the process.

slon. White gongs and incense burners suspended from hooks in the skin are forbidden nevertheless there were those with coils of incense and decorations of paper suspended from pins bent and stuck through the skin of the arms and chests who made the journey. One of these had at least twenty such pins through the skin of his outstretched arms and upper chest. The coils of incense and paper decorations from them filled the gate of the city as he passed through it.



SPRING BOOTERY

OUR Spring collection of the latest in shoedom has arrived. There are many new and beautifully designed models shown in fancy color leather designs.

YOU will find our assortment well selected and complete. Prices are very moderate.

ORDER

ANY STYLE WILL BE FINISHED IN THREE DAYS

CHUNG HWA SHOE CO.

P566 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



EASTER GIFTS

You can find the best gifts for Easter, at our new Store. We have in stock a big assortment of Brunswick Phonographs, Records and other well-known makes.

Address:

31a North

Szechuen

Road

Mission Photo Bureau Bldg.

Phonola

Telephone Number

North

603

Shanghai.



The China Press

報陸大

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924



Business and Official Notices



Il Comandante della R. C. "ERMANNO CARLOTTO" prega vivamente tutti i componenti la Colonia e le loro famiglie di voler assistere alla cerimonia per la consegna della Bandiera di Combattimento offerta gentilmente dalle Signore Italiane di Shanghai.

La funzione avrà luogo a bordo (tempo permettendo) il giorno 12 corrente alle ore 16.

Dalle 3 p.m. alle 3.30 p.m. le imbarcazioni si troveranno alla Torre del Segnall (French Bund) a disposizione degli invitati.

66328

Shanghai Race Club

Third Extra Race Meeting, 1924—Saturday, 12th April.

There will be:—

A HANDICAP HURDLE RACE (First Race)

A HANDICAP STEEPCHASE

4 HANDICAP FLAT RACES

and

3 OTHER RACES

The Races will Commence Promptly at 1.30 p.m.

Tickets giving admission to the Guests' Enclosure, Pari-Mutuel and Stand may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

PRICE \$5 each

NOTE: No Guest's Ticket will be issued unless the name of the Guest is first declared.

The public entrance to the unreserved part of the enclosure is at No. 14 Mohawk Road, where the public may purchase entrance badges.

PRICE \$1 each

All badges and tickets must be worn visibly.

Times, teas and refreshments will be obtainable at the course after 12.15 p.m.

For Members and Guests in the Guests' Tiffin Room.

For the Public in the Public Refreshment Room.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND within THE SHANGHAI RACE COURSE

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed from 1 p.m. until after the last Race.

The Leong-tei (East) Entrance Gates will not be closed except only when Ponies in a Race pass that Entrance.

By Order of the Stewards, A. W. OLSEN, Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 66938 A 12

Shanghai General Cargo Dealers

General Import and Export Commission Agents, Brokers, Buyers and Disposers of ALL GOODS AND SAMPLES

Have you Cargo that is eating up interest? If so Consult us.

35 Canton Road, Tel. Cent. 3069

65805 A 25

S.S. "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" from Hongkong and Manila

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EXAMINATION of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "President McKinley" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Monday, April 14th, at 2.30 p.m. when Messrs. Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS. 66997 A 13

L. A. Garland

High-class Gentlemen's Tailor New Spring and Summer Suits, etc.

Exclusive designs 3 Ezra Road, 2nd Floor Telephone Central 2059

66909 A 13

FOR SALE

3,000 B.H.P. POWER PLANT

THIS PLANT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING, ALL IN WORKING ORDER, HAVING JUST RECENTLY BEEN IN FULL USE:—

(A) Four "Mond" gas producers capable of generating 400,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, of 140 B. T. per cubic foot, complete with washers, cooling tower, scrubbers, centrifugal cleaners, etc., coal elevator and charging plant.

(B) Two "Cockerill" horizontal 4-cylinder tandem double acting type gas engines, 1,000 B. H. P. each, and two same type 2-cylinder engines of 500 B. H. P. each all the above made by Richardson Westgarth and Co., England. Engines complete with air starting plant, electric ignition, water cooling pumps and motors, turning gear, etc.

(C) Two dynamos by Dick Kerr and Co., England, having an output of 750 K. W. each at 250 volts when driven at 120 revolutions also two similar dynamos of 375 K. W. each, complete with switch-boards and instruments, etc.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LIMITED. 66978 A 13

LOST

A native Draft, Letter No. 22, due 7th day of 3rd moon, for Taole 4,000, collectable from Ma Tau Kuei (馬十記) has been lost and nullified. Besides having registered the loss of the said Draft, the public are hereby warned against negotiating the same. A similar notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao.

PANG KWEI KEE, SHANGHAI 上海彭桂吉白 65972 A 13

S/S "President Garfield" FROM NEW YORK

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "President Garfield" will be held at the Dollar Pier Luen Chien Wharf on Monday, April 14th, 1924, at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors, will be in attendance. Our Ferry Launch "A. B. Dollar" leaves Customs Jetty at 8.30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. 66977 A 12

The Universal Motor Repair Co.

No. 24 Dent Road Tel. North 1620

Cars and motor cycles overhauled and painted; also bought and sold.

FOREIGN MANAGER.

66988 A 18

Salon des Modes wishes to inform the ladies of Shanghai that they will shortly remove to the new Carlton Building, where they will be able to meet your every demand.

Our opening will be announced later. 67002 A 13

Mr. Edward James Hudson

P. P. C. 66896 A 12

NOTICE

The Warder Dispensary beg to announce the arrival of the very finest stock of exquisite perfumes and toilet requisites in Shanghai. Exquisitely perfumed soap, a boon to the most delicate complexion. Toilet articles, medicines, drugs and surgical specialties may be obtained at advantageous prices. We aim at satisfaction, quality, and prompt, courteous attention are our watchwords. We cordially invite your patronage at our model Dispensary, 2a Seward Road, Tel. N. 2729. 66976 A 13

S.S. WILLIAM PERKINS

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that neither the Master, Owners, nor Agents, of the above vessel, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. 66963 A 12

For a HEALTH-RESORT try the

WOOSUNG FORTS HOTEL

Ideal for Week-end Parties and Day-trips

NEWLY DONE UP SPACIOUS VERANDAHS

Clean bed-rooms and dining-rooms

A Real Restful Country Hotel

With Health-Giving Sea Breezes, Tennis-Courts, Swings, etc., etc., etc.

Every Attention Apply Proprietor: Woosung Forts Hotel Half an hour by Shanghai-Nanking Railway

NOTICE

I have resumed practice on my own account as a Solicitor and Advocate. My legal offices are in rooms 142-4 (fourth floor) Cotton Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII.

V. V. MacDONNELL, 66542

Notice of Removal

DR. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles. 2nd Floor, 43 Nanking Road Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Phone C. 2127 66435

DR. J. PODPAKH, M.D.

German and Russian University. Specialist in surgical confinement, female and internal diseases. Venereal, urinary, skin diseases and its sequelae. Special methods of diagnosis and treatment. Analysis of all kinds of diseases. Hours: 12-1 and 3-5 except holidays. 14 Klukiang Road, corner Kianse Rd. above China Press, 3rd Floor. Tel. C. 484.

Commercial Analyses

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY 8 Siking Road, Shanghai. C. 1582 66940 A 15

Registration for Servants

If you require reliable and honest servants, please consult, phone or write us, and we guarantee to give you good services.

HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

789 Woosung Road Tel. N. 2813 67005 A 13

Wharfage and Landing Charges

This is to notify all concerned that on and after June 1st, 1924, the WHARFAGE, LANDING, and DELIVERY CHARGES, as printed on the present Tariff, dated January 1st, 1923, will be increased by 20%—instead of the present 10% as printed on the front of the Tariff.

A special rebate of 15% will be allowed at the Pootung Wharves on the increased Tariff. China Merchants' Lower, Central, Eastern, and Yangkudu Wharves, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew, Old Ningpo, and Pootung Wharves. March 1st, 1924. 66980

Dr. Suming Zing, Dentist

Artificial Teeth made by modern method. Deformed Teeth extracted without pain and Dental Diseases guaranteed cured. Office hours 10 a.m.—4 p.m. Office 43 Nanking Road, Phone C. 2127.

RECORDING THE DAY, HOUR AND MINUTE OF EVERY TRANSACTION



ECLIPSE TIME STAMPS

Stamps Name, Address, Date, Time, etc. Price, \$40.00

NEW MODEL in aluminum finish with base pad to match just received. The Stamp rests in this base when not in use. It fits snugly on a non-blurring inked block, so that the Time Stamp is always inked ready for instant use.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

VAN HUA SILK WEAVING FACTORY

Specialities.

Crepes, Pongees, Gauzes, Soft Satins, and all kinds of silk supplies (such as Gowns, Table Covers and Aprons) made with best-chosen silk.

The fashionable style and the superiority of its quality have won the admiration of our customers.

IN ORDER TO AVOID IMITATION SEE



THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY PIECE OF SILK

with a picture of our factory. Your order promptly filled at a moderate price. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Commercial office:

No. GA6 Hsiang Foong Loong off Fokien Rd. Shanghai Telephone No. C. 2965

HOTEL ROYAL

Italian RESTAURANT

Full supervision of cooking by Mr. G. Cerutti. For reservations in the Dining room, or parties in private rooms, telephone N. 1173. Music every evening, Hotel Royal "Trio."

Single and double rooms with private bathrooms attached, hot water to every bath.

G. Cerutti, E. Velicogna, Proprietors.

E. VELICOGNA, Hotel Manager. 66810

DONG CHONG BATTERY & ELECTRIC CO.

The best equipped battery shop in China

STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE

RECHARGING, REPAIRING AND REBUILDING

We use only American made parts

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED PRICE REASONABLE

R159-190 Yunnan Road, Corner of Nanking Road, Phone C. 8217

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

WE BEG TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT WE CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF BEST COAL (both Anthracite and Soft) DIRECT FROM MINES, IN STOCK. OUR COAL IS MOST SUITABLE FOR STEAMSHIP AND FACTORY BOILERS. SPECIAL RATES FOR BIG QUANTITIES. FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

THE NATIONAL FORWARDING & TRADING CORP. 201-205 Boundary Road. Tel. N. 338 and 339

Business and Official Notices

CHEER UP, BALD HEADED ONES!

Even if you have unsuccessfully tried each of the million and one "Hair Restorers," do not lose hope. By proper treatment of the scalp, the progress of baldness can be halted, and in most cases, hair can be restored to heads that have become completely bald. Consult Madame Nelson-Mee, Beauty Specialist, 3rd Floor, Ezra Bldg., 24 Nanking Road, Central 2035.

MODERN FIRE PROOF GODOWNS

To be let. Three storied separate floor may be let to suit tenants, neighborhood Broadway & Boone Road. Apply to Tam W. 124 Szechuen Road. 66624 A 23

Chinese Government Railway

KIAOCHOW TSINAN LINE

TSINGTAO

TENDER FOR FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENTS

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, we hereby invite tenders for the supply of Fire Fighting equipments. For specifications and particulars please apply to the Materials Department of this Railway.

MANAGING DIRECTOR 66693 A 13

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No. 71.

JAMES NEIL'S SCOTCH BAKERY

Special \$1 TIFFINS 3 Courses (Nice Meaty Potatoes) Barmaline Bread and Thistle Brand Cream Oat Cakes. 8 Nanking Road, Phone C. 2783

Great Spring Sale

until April 15, by China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (not the new small shop; but the 4-roomed one, please note) of

Wardrobe Trunks

Steamer and cabin trunks, made of 7 and 4 ply wood etc., and covered with fibre, leather, & sheet-steel, and guaranteed indistructible. They are

Lighter, Stronger & Cheaper than hitherto procurable; also genuine leather trunks, suit cases, handbags, hat cases etc., of quality. Inspection invited. Tel. C. 613. 64354

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

34 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 7092

SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road 3rd Floor

The China Press

Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD Tel. C. 671

TO LET. At especially low rental of Tls. 125.00. Six roomed unfurnished detached house in French Concession. Garage and garden. All modern conveniences, with central heating. Immediate possession. Quick action necessary. Address to Box. 1168, THE CHINA PRESS. T F 271

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment

In connection with High Class Restaurant SUKIYAKI a specialty 10 Seward Road Tel. No. 3258 PROF. J. K. SETO. PROP.

NOTICE

THE NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Consequent upon the death of the late Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, President of this Company, who died on the 28th day of October, 1923, (being the 19th day of the 9th moon), any person holding contracts or other documents purporting to bear the signature of the deceased as President and on behalf of the Company, is requested to produce such contracts and other documents at the Head Office of the Company, 20 Seward Road, Shanghai, within three months from the date of this notice, for verification and countersignature by the Vice-President AND NOTICE is also given that any such contracts and other documents which are not so produced, verified and countersigned are liable to repudiation by the Company in the event of any subsequent dispute.

By Order of the Board of Directors of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, Limited, HSU CHIU YUEN, KUM PEK SAN, Secretaries Shanghai, 15th January, 1924.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE GLEN LINE BUILDING Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ltd. 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 64800

JAPANESE KITCHEN COAL

\$15 per ton, Cash with Order

STROM & CO.

Telephone C. 204 9, Ezra Road

A MOTHER-IN-LAW

IS

JUST A MOTHER

With Another Child To Love

ALL You Who Would Laugh at the Mother-in-Law—

ALL You Who Scorn Your Wife's Mother—

ALL You Who Snub Your Husband's Mother—

COME AND SEE

One of the Finest Pictures of the Year, Commencing

at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Thursday, April 17th

A Handsome, Leather-Covered BINDER

will be given free-of-charge to all New Subscribers, who apply for same, on receipt of their cheque for a year's subscription. Old Subscribers, on paying for a year's renewal, are entitled, on request, to a Binder free-of-charge. These Binders will be found very useful in the home or office. Apply to the Circulation Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS

14, Kiukiang Road

Financial And Commercial News

Money Exchange

Shanghai, April 11, 1924

Mex. Dollar market rate	71.925
Native Interest	95
Cash	262.000
Shanghai Gold Bar	292.70
Bar Silver	33
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	72.25
New York on London	43.54
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/34
Demand	3/35
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	69
Demand	69 1/2

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 49 1/2
Demand buying on America 70 1/2
Demand selling on London 3/24
Demand buying on London 3/24 1/2

Chinese Government Bonds (Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.) Thursday, Yesterday's	
3rd Year 6%	96.50 36.50
5th Year 6%	71.00 30.40
7th Year 6%	59.20 29.20
9th Year 6%	50.40 26.80
6% Consolidated	47.50 27.75
7% Consolidated	72.20 32.30
11th Year 6%	109.00 100.00
9% Million 6%	22.50 22.00

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
BANK'S EXCHANGE RATES
It. Lire 45.50 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 2.92 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 9.50 = 1 Yen

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
BANK'S EXCHANGE RATES
1 Charvonnex = Mex. \$10.40
100 Charvonnex = Mex. \$1040

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 11, 1924

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% Debs 1925	Ts. 105.00
Chinese Eng. & Mining "B"	Ts. 20.50
Langkats (Comb.)	Ts. 26.00
Shanghai Loans Ts. 6.50 June	
Hall & Holtz	Ts. 7.00

UNOFFICIAL

Chinese Reorg. Loan (E.L.) 6%	205
H. & S. Bonds 1917-20	\$1,170.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1916	Ts. 98.00
S.M.C. 4% Debs 1923	Ts. 90.00
S.M.C. 5 1/2% Debs 1914	Ts. 89.00
S. & W. Wharf	Ts. 100.00
Shanghai Loans Ts. 6.50 June	

Shanghai Sharebrokers
Association
Business Done

Shanghai, April 11, 1924

OFFICIAL

Shanghai 4% Debs 1911	Ts. 97.00
Telephones Ts. 77.00	
Anglo Javans Ts. 5.70	

UNOFFICIAL

Bukits Ts. 1.05	
Hall & Holtz	Ts. 7.00
Tanah Merah Ts. 9.50	
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1923	Ts. 99.00

Hongkong Stocks

These quoted quotations were received by Messrs. Ellis and Co. yesterday:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	41.165 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	112.50 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	244 sales
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf	Co. 162.50 buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.	147 buyers
Green Island Cement Co. (Old)	22.75 buyers
Green Island Cement Co. (New)	22.25 buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Co. (Old)	119 buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Co. (New)	113 buyers
China Sugar Refinery Co.	224.5 non-alike

PARIS-LOAN RATE

(From London 10,000 Francs)
Paris, April 10.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at 72.45 francs.

Our London Business Letter

Commercial Men Do Not Like Nationalisation Talk; No Artificial Stimulants for Shipping Required: Dutch Rubber Growers Favour Restriction

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Feb. 29.—Political developments are, to an extent, having an unfavorable influence upon trade. A few days ago the "City" was a little surprised to read in the newspapers that the Reparations levy on German imports had been reduced from 25 percent to 5 percent. British traders, however, are said to be satisfied with this new arrangement, which will not materially affect the volume of trade or the conditions. Another political point which has been discussed in the "City" is the prominence given to the talk about nationalising the banking business of the country. Commercial men do not treat these remarks seriously, but at the same time they give cause for reflection, and rather suggest which way the wind is blowing. Political uncertainty makes for uncertainty everywhere, especially on the Stock Exchange, and this usually means lower prices. As we write, business on the London Stock Exchange is very quiet, with just an occasional demand for the more speculative class of securities.

COAL STRIKE THREATENED

The dockers' strike has been settled, but we are by no means free from labor troubles. Of these, perhaps the most important is the coal position. Within the space of the next eight weeks, the National Wages Agreement with the miners comes to an end, and if nothing is done in the meantime there is every prospect of a general coal strike. However, a national conference of delegates from all the coalfields has been called for March 12 to discuss negotiations and it is hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at. It is known that a very large number of miners are anxious that there shall be no cessation of operations and the coal-owners are most anxious that whatever can be fairly paid to the men in the industry shall be paid. Regarding production generally it is interesting to know that the Board of Trade has now finally decided to take a census of production in respect of the year 1924. The necessary notices have been given through Parliament to all persons and firms who will be required to furnish information on schedules to be issued later. As in the case of the first census of 1907, the inquiry will cover not only manufactures, but also agriculture, fishery, mining and building. The essential part of each census schedule will be that relating to the quantity and selling value of output.

INFLATION NOT FAVORED

The monetary position is causing a little uneasiness, but from now until the end of March money is likely to be stringent owing to the activities of the tax-gatherers. With any improvement in trade, it may be assumed that charges for loans will increase, and that restrictions by manufacturers and traders of the gilt-edged reserves will follow. With labor disputes continually checking the trade revival, such will not be the case for some time yet. This may possibly account for the modest reaction in gilt-edged securities. There seems no reason to imagine that prices of Government securities will not rally just as quickly. Because it must be remembered that the Capital Levy has been definitely shelved and there appears no intention on the part of the Government to abandon efforts to get back to the gold standard. Further, the Government does not favor inflation. As a result of M. Poincaré's taxation and economy plan there has been some recovery from the low record reached by the franc, the quotation for which is now approximately 100 to the £. Belgian francs, however, are weaker still at 123 to the £. The closing of the Paris Produce Exchange caused widespread protests in all classes connected with trade. So much so that it is understood that the French Government has decided to yield to the protests and reopen the Bourse de Commerce on Wednesday next, when dealings will take place in all commodities except corn and wheat.

RUMOR GRAIN MOVEMENTS

Very little attention is being paid to Home Railways and the likelihood of further labor disputes does not make for improvement. A good deal has been written about the prospects of the Argentine crops and their effect upon the traffic receipts of the leading Argentine Railways. Now it is said that the grain export movement from the Argentine promises to attain much greater dimensions in the immediate future. The crops to be handled

are very big, assisted by active ship chartering and also by steady upward swing in the exchange value of sterling. The effect of this is expected to show up very well on the published weekly earnings of the Argentine railways. Recently several high-level records have been achieved by the traffic handled by the companies individually, and possibly these may be eclipsed again.

IRON AND STEEL SUPPLIES SHORT

Actual business in the iron and steel trades is quiet and the disorganisation caused by the dockers' strike is still holding up deliveries on export account and causing inconvenience to users of imported material, who, in many cases, are running short of supplies. The effects also of the reduction of the German Reparations levy from 25 to 5 percent have been to check business, as it remains to be seen whether the German steel works are in a position to supply any large quantities of material to this market. It is possible that the reduction may indirectly affect the policy of other Continental producers, who, during the past week or two, have advanced their prices and only offered small quantities of material to British buyers.

Bearing upon iron and steel, it is announced that boring for coal is to be commenced this week on an estate of 5,000 acres at Doddington, near Lincoln. Other interests are also turning their attention to the coal possibilities of Lincoln, and it is probable that the next few years will see marked changes in this area, at present almost entirely devoted to agriculture.

SHIPPING FREIGHTS TOUCH BOTTOM

Interesting and reliable observations on the question of shipping freights were supplied a few days ago by Sir Alan G. Anderson, K. B. E., President of the Chamber of Shipping. "There was a definite bottom to the abyss of bad freights," he said, "and they had now touched bottom." "In the late autumn of 1923 there were some signs of an improvement in the general trade of the world, and in the demand for tonnage, but the world's tonnage was still far in excess of the world's business." He noticed that in their last days the late Government started lending money to ship-owners or shipbuilders on easy terms in order to bring about employment in shipbuilding centers. While sympathizing with the anxieties of shipbuilders, masters and men, he felt sure that the best-informed among them would agree that it was dangerous to apply this artificial stimulant to the shipbuilding trade in its present condition. If shipbuilders and ship-owners were left to work out their own salvation according to the economic laws, the orders for ships would gradually increase, beginning with special steamers, and extending as owners gained the impression that the time of lowest prices was going past; but if shipowners, who had had such severe lessons of bad trade, due to an excess of ships in the world, gained the impression that their business was to be made a cock-pit for non-economic Government activities, it seemed probable that every ship that was built before its time by Government action would postpone a dozen or more other orders which would otherwise have been placed if the Government had kept quiet. "At present," continued Sir Alan, "1,400,000 tons of our ships were idle and 25,000 of our seamen. Every economy in working, every improvement in design of ships, every removal of an unnecessary restriction on trade, brought nearer the good time of full employment of men and ships. Every additional expense thrown on sea transport, postponement of recovery. Our seamen and our ships would be fully employed when the world ceased to quarrel and settled down to trade."

OVER-TAPPING TO CEASE

A week ago we dealt at some length with the question of the non-adherence of the Dutch growers to the rubber restriction scheme. It now appears that these Dutch growers are coming into line. Discussions are taking place in Java between delegates from Malaya and representatives of Netherlands Indies planters interested with the object of promoting co-operation to regulate the export of rubber from the Netherlands East Indies. Although no official communication as to the outcome of the discussions have been received, private advice state that at a meeting held at Djocja the representatives were unanimously in favor of close

co-operation with other countries regarding maintaining the price level. This, of course, is all in the good and further steps are awaited with interest. As we said last week, the increased production is mainly due to the over-tapping by small native holders. A majority of British-owned estates in the Dutch Colonies are supporting by voluntary restriction the compulsory measures operating under British control.

RECORD AMERICAN CONSUMPTION

Meanwhile evidence of a much healthier state of affairs in the crude rubber position is accumulating. America, which consumes 75 (85%) percent of the world's supply, reports a record consumption for 1923, together with smaller stock than for some years. Stocks in the United Kingdom also show a considerable reduction since the end of 1922. According to the latest returns, American consumption during the last quarter of 1923 was 63,600 tons, or some 8,000 tons more than was consumed during the previous quarter. For the complete year the total consumption is put at 305,000 against 282,000 tons in 1922, showing an advance of 23,000 tons. As to the stocks in the hands of American dealers and manufacturers at the end of 1923, the total of 77,000 tons compares with no less than 94,700 tons on December 31st, 1922. From the standpoint of producers, this is the best showing for three years past.

WONDERFUL COTTON EXHIBIT

Concerning the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, members of the Cotton Exhibition Committee, which is responsible for the whole of the cotton display, recently inspected the 31,000 square feet of space which has been allotted to them in the Palace of Industry. More than 250,000,000 is being spent by the combined cotton industries of Great Britain on their display. The exhibit of the cotton industry is to be the most interesting collection of cotton machinery that has ever been got together in any one single exhibition. Firms from all over the country are co-operating to make a general exhibit that will show the making of cotton, from the raw material to the finished article. Twenty-seven operatives are coming down from Lancashire to live in London and work the machines at the exhibition. It will cost £5,000 to pay their wages and retain them in London during the period of the exhibition.

The prospects for Belfast linen manufacturers are at present brighter than they have been at any time since the boom year of 1920. All classes of linen goods are being sought after and orders for August delivery have already been placed.

Oil shares were quickly adversely affected by the disastrous fall in the franc but subsequent buying caused a fairly sharp recovery. At present the oil share market is quiet and very little interest is being taken. It is believed in some quarters that there has been a decrease in the Californian production of crude oil which has been accompanied by an increase in prices. However, the prospects are said to be hopeful and the leading shares are talked higher.

BIG DEMAND FOR DIAMONDS

After a period of quietude, an increased demand for precious stones, especially diamonds, is reported by diamond merchants and other dealers in precious stones. According to the Federation of British Industries, the demand for stones is world-wide. There has also been a steady enquiry from the Paris diamond market since the beginning of the New Year. In view of the general trend of investment values, people look upon precious stones as a good investment, which they really are, always keeping to standard and being unaffected by the fluctuations in currencies. Hence the demand for the new form of investment. Prices, of course, are rising and the prospects of the market are, as indeed they should be, very bright.

COPPER FOLLOWS TIN

Following in the wake of tin, copper is steadily advancing in price and is now approximately 55s per ton. Copper has been very low for some time past and there is little doubt that the selling price has been unremunerative to certain producers. The fact that the Anaconda Copper Company has had to pass its usual quarterly dividend is taken to mean that something will have to be done to curb copper production, especially in South America, and this would obviously be a "bull" point for the commodity.

EX-CABINET MINISTERS IN BUSINESS

The announcement that the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman has been appointed a director of the Western Bank, Ltd., is another addition to the ranks of ex-Cabinet Ministers on the Directorates of the "Big Five" banks. Mr. Runciman has been President of the Board of Education, the Board of Agriculture, and the

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Banks	Closing Quotations
Stock	
H. & S. Banks	H. 11.165 B.
Chartered	119 1/2
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 47.30
North China	Ts. 140
Union of Canton	H. 244 1/2 B.
Yangtze	H. 228 1/2 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Ts. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 1145 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 525 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 132 1/2
Indo-China Perf.	H. 438 1/2 B.
"Shell"	92/-
Shai Tug ord.	Ts. 35
Shai Tug Pref.	Ts. 52 1/2 B.
H.C. & M.S.B. Co. Ltd.	H. 840 B.
Star Ferry	H. 588 1/2 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Ts. 20 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	H. 55
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 149 S.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 96 S.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
"Pref."	Ts. 4.95
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 191 S.
Hongkong Wharf	H. 163 S.
Land and Hotels	
China Realty ord.	Ts. 50
China Realty Pref	Ts. 50
A.-French Land	Ts. 115 1/2
Shanghai Land	Ts. 118
Hongkong Lands	H. 1110 B.
Humphreys Estate	Ts. 24
Carlton Ltd.	Ts. 52
H. & S. Hotel	New H. 131S.
Cotton Mills	Old H. 119B.
E.-wo (ord.)	Ts. 11 1/4 B.
E.-wo (pref.)	Ts. 106 B.
Loan-kung-mow	Ts. 8
Oriental	Ts. 6
Shanghai Cotton	Old 59 B.
Industrials	New 36
Bulter Tiles	Ts. 25
China Sugar	H. 4248 S.
Green Island	H. 331 1/2 S.
Langkats	Ts. 26 B.
Major Bros.	Ts. 5
Shai Sumatra	Ts. 110 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Ts. 7 B.
Llewellyn	Ts. 35
Lane Crawford	Ts. 105 B.
Montrie	Ts. 370
Watson	H. 827 S.
Weeks	Ts. 11
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Ts. 6 S.
Amberst	Ts. 0.20 B.
Anglo-Java	Ts. 5.85
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Ts. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Ts. 0.80
Bute	Ts. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 1.02 1/2 B.
Chemor United	Ts. 0.85
Chempedak	Ts. 4 1/2
Cheng	Ts. 1 1/4
Consolidated	Ts. 2.12 1/2
Domillon	Ts. 1.85
Gula Kalumpung	Ts. 8
Java Consolidated	Ts. 11 1/4
Kall Glidex	Ts. 5.90 B.
Kapayang	Ts. 9.40
Karan	Ts. 4
Kedah	Ts. 0.75
Kota Bahru	Ts. 0.75
Kroowok Java	Ts. 12
Padang	Ts. 5 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Ts. 1.05
Permatang	Ts. 2.30
Rapah	Ts. 0.80
Samarangas	Ts. 0.80
Seokkes	Ts. 0.75
Senamban	Ts. 1.10
Senawang	Ts. 0.70 B.
Shai Klabang	Ts. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 3
Shai Malay pref.	Ts. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 0.75
Sungala	Ts. 0.80
Sungel Duri	Ts. 7 1/2
Sua Manggis	Ts. 3
Shai Seremban	Ts. 0.60
Taliping	Ts. 0.50
Tanah Merah	Ts. 0.60
Tebong	Ts. 1.05
Zangbes	Ts. 2 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C.I. & E. Lumber	Ts. 325
Culty Dairy	Ts. 12 S.
Shanghai Trams	Ts. 16 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 41x1d.
Horse Bazaar	Ts. 50 B.
Shai Mercury	Ts. 20 B.
Shai Waterwork	Ts. 76 B.
China Provident	Old 17 B.
H'kong Electric	H. 335 1/2 B.
H'kong Tramways	H. 330 1/2 B.
Dairy Farm	H. 326 S.
Hongkong Ropes	H. 345
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L. ARDAYN,
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Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts received the following quotations from their Hongkong Office by cable yesterday:

Cementa Buyers H. 31 1/4
Kowloon Wharves H. 112 1/2
H'kong Lands Sellers H. 112 1/2
Sugars H. 124 1/2
H'kong Docks Buyers H. 114 1/2
H'kong Hotels (Old) H. 19

Our London Business Letter

(Continued from Page 14)

Board of Trade. Other ex-Ministers of the last Government who are now in business include: Sir Montague Barlow, who has returned to Sotheby's, the auction rooms; Sir William Joynton-Hicks, who is again taking charge of his firm of solicitors; Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, who has received many offers of directorships and has accepted some of them; and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, who has just become editor-in-chief of the "Financial News."

No Changes Recorded In New York Cotton Market

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, March 14.—From a broad standpoint there has been no real change in the cotton situation during the past week.

Continued depression in the textile industry has probably been emphasized more than any other single factor, and it is undoubtedly leading to a more widely accepted belief that supplies will be sufficient to carry the market through until the new crop begins to move.

This is not to be construed as meaning that sentiment is more bearish than it was at the close of last week, for many of the most important firms in the trade continue to express bullish views, based on the improved European political outlook and the delayed reparations for the new crop.

The latter, perhaps, may be receiving over-emphasis at the present time, for with the exception of the Southern Gulf of Texas, the situation is not such but that a favorable April and May would remedy any delay, and permit the crop to get off to a good start.

Labor scarcity is referred to in many of the advices reaching the market here, and this must be reckoned with as a very important factor later. At the same time, both the intention to increase acreage and to cultivate intensively are suggested from the fact that the sales of fertilizers for the first seven months of the season are ten percent in excess of the corresponding period last season.

PRICE REVISIONS
In the cloth markets this week further downward price revisions have been made on standard lines of sheetings and other cloths, placing them on a parity with 23 cents to 25 cents cotton. This has tended to check new speculative demand for futures, and has led to more predictions that the price level of the two crops must ultimately pass to a nearer parity, as nearly all trade preparations from now on will be made on the basis of new crop prices.

Relative to the position of the new crop, a leading trade paper has this to say: "That there is an enormous and utterly unprotected short interest in October and December contracts is generally admitted, and it is difficult to see how it can be covered except at a great advance if anything happens to the crop that is now being planted. In the last analysis the new crop contracts sold by speculators have been bought by spinners here and abroad. The cotton they represent will be needed for consumption and it is not likely to be offered for resale. Wild times are therefore possible, for while the statisticians may quarrel over the figures, the practical man must realize that whatever the crop there is likely to be an eager demand for every bale that can be ginned up to October 31."

URGE CONTRACTS NOW
One of the largest spot firms in the trade, with offices and gins at many Southwestern points, stated yesterday that in their opinion only a growing season phenomenally favorable will yield a crop sufficiently large under boll weevil conditions to prove burdensome at this price level, when the small carry-over is taken into consideration. They believe that spinners now have an opportunity to contract for their next season's requirements at a most favorable price.

An interesting item of news this week is the statement that a number of Southern mills have combined to investigate the probability of a new crop.

of dealers being able to deliver the cotton due them on contracts. They find, so the report states, that most of the dealers have bought futures to cover cotton sold them, but have very little actual cotton on hand with which to carry out their contracts. Another report is to the effect that Eastern cooperative associations have been deluged with offers for their spot holdings, but are said to be refusing to sell at present prices. The remaining holdings of all the cooperatives in the belt is placed at slightly under 400,000 bales, of which about 60,000 bales are in Texas.

As an illustration of the vigor with which the South plans to fight the weevil this season, it is stated that the Georgia railroads will place in commission a "calcium arsenate special" train composed of freight cars loaded with the poison. This train will tour the State, stopping at the various towns and selling direct to the farmers. In any quantity, the calcium arsenate at a very low price. The American Cotton Association, through widespread advertising, is advising the farmer as to the best methods of producing a satisfactory yield under boll weevil conditions. This includes deep plowing, heavy fertilizing and intensive cultivation. It is very evident that, whatever the acreage may be, a strong effort is to be made to produce a high yield per acre, this year.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Open Diplomacy And The Labor Government

THE announcement of Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, that the Government intends from now on to lay every treaty, when signed, on the table of both Houses of Parliament 21 days before ratification and publication, is an important step in the direction of Open Diplomacy towards which the world has been making rapid strides in recent years. In Mr. Ponsonby's statement, which appeared in the newspapers on April 3, he said that all important treaties would be discussed, thus making secret diplomacy impossible and that the Government would in future inform the House of all agreements and understandings which might in any way bind the nation to specific action in certain circumstances.

The above announcement by a responsible member of the present Government of Great Britain is of special interest in these parts largely for the reason that China has been the stage upon which has been played much of the old-fashioned secret diplomacy of the past. In this connection we point to the series of secret agreements negotiated by the Allied Governments before America's entrance into the European War whereby the former German possessions in China and in the Pacific were ceded to Japan. Japan demanded this concession as her price for remaining in the war and the Allied Governments were forced to agree even though by so doing they were acting contrary to the interests of the United States in this part of the world. These secret compacts which were published to the world by the Soviet authorities had much to do with undermining America's confidence in the Paris Peace Conference and later on with America's failure to ratify that document when it came up for public consideration in the United States Senate.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who was American Minister in Peking during most of the European War period, a few months prior to his death wrote a book on the subject of "Secret Diplomacy" which makes most timely reading now in view of the recent announcement on the subject of open diplomacy by the British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the introduction to his book, Dr. Reinsch asks the questions:

"Is secret diplomacy the evil-spirit of modern politics? Is it the force that keeps nations in a state of potential hostility and does not allow a feeling of confidence and of wholehearted co-operation to grow up? Or is it only a trade device, a clever method of surrounding with an aura of importance the doings of the diplomats, a race of men of average wisdom and intelligence who traditionally have valued the prestige of dealing with 'secret affairs of state'? Or is it something less romantic than either of these—merely the survival from a more barbarous age of instincts of secretiveness and chicanery acquired at a time when self-defense was the necessity of every hour?"

The American diplomat's answer to these questions is that "the practice of secret diplomacy is quite incompatible with the democratic theory of state" and continues through several interesting chapters to show that foreign or "diplomatic" affairs are as much a matter for the whole people to know about and discuss as are the affairs of purely domestic politics which are considered by national assemblies. "There is a general belief that secret diplomacy and ever-increasing armaments led Europe into the terrible destruction of the Great War and that the continuance of such methods is chiefly to blame for the deplorable condition since the armistice," he declares.

Those who negotiated the Paris Treaty and framed the League of Nations tried to secure publicity of all international agreements, but the provision of the covenant has not been obeyed by some of the strongest contracting Powers. The Russians, outsiders now, have published their treaties but the question arises whether this has been done from a sincere desire for publicity or from a desire to confound their enemies. At any rate, they have provided the world with some interesting reading in recent years and this undoubtedly has had its effect everywhere in the direction of open diplomacy. The Washington Conference of 1921 afforded the first notable occasion for bringing into use open diplomacy, but this was inevitable in view of the fact that under the American Constitution all treaties must be ratified by the Senate, and this means open debate and publicity.

The recent decision of the British Government in the direction of open diplomacy is a great step in the desired direction and although Governments which practise open diplomacy are bound to suffer for a time in their contracts with Governments which still adhere to the old and devious methods of secret negotiations and plottings, they will win out in the long run as soon as peoples generally become enlightened as to the importance of giving the same serious consideration to international affairs which they have been accustomed to give to domestic political affairs.

The Passing Of Stinnes

IT is not a little tragic that the death of Hugo Stinnes, reported in another column in our issue of this morning, should have occurred at the very moment when Europe would appear to be standing on the threshold of a solution of the reparation question—an issue that has set the world by the ears and more than once threatened to lead to a rupture of Anglo-French relations. That the death of Germany's great industrial magnate should have occurred at this crucial hour in the history of Europe is one of those grimly ironic things that happen from time to time in the affairs of men and nations. The man-killing responsibilities that devolved on the shoulders of Herr Stinnes as an aftermath of the War unquestionably must have been a strong contributory factor in bringing about his death. If we look for a parallel in the sense of a national loss to Germany equal to that implied by the passing of Stinnes, it will perhaps be found in the case of the late Herr Ballin, the man whose name was identified with the growth and progress of the Hamburg-America Line, who took his life by his own hands on the morrow of the outbreak of war, when he realised only too well that the magnificent fabric he had woven was about to be torn to shreds by the ex-Kaiser's precipitate action in forcing war on the world, against which Ballin strenuously, but vainly, protested.

It may be said with truth by the future historian that Herr Stinnes, like Ballin, was sacrificed to the Moloch of Prussian militarism. The shock conveyed by the news of Stinnes' death is all the more profound in that the announcement has come suddenly. The only intimation that anything was wrong was received on Thursday at the offices of the Hugo Stinnes China Company in the form of telegraphic advices that Herr Stinnes was seriously ill. To the general public, therefore, the news of his death will come as a complete surprise, no previous intimation of illness having been published. The question that naturally suggests itself is what effect the death of Stinnes is likely to have on the reparation question. It is well known that Herr Stinnes, with his extensive industrial interests in Germany, most of which are concentrated in the Ruhr region, was working with the French occupation authorities, although he consistently stood up for Germany as far as was compatible with commonsense and the exigencies of the post-war condition in which Germany found herself. He yielded to the French wherever it was necessary to yield, and in the welter of after-war politics, he proved a sane and steady influence. He was one of those men who may be said to be practically irreplaceable, and his passing must be envisaged as a great loss to the country in which he was one of the most powerful figures. The untimely event may possibly prove a setback to a definite solution of the reparation question, of which Stinnes had made a deep study and with which he was so closely identified.

Australian Naval Program

IT is not to be expected that the decision of the Australian Government to proceed with the construction of two 10,000 cruisers will arouse any great degree of criticism. While this is in accordance with the policy adopted years ago that the colonies should undertake their share in the naval defence of the British Empire, it is conceivable that the rate of the development of the Australian navy was retarded by the prospect of the establishment of a naval base at Singapore which would enable the whole strength of the British fleet to be concentrated near enough, should occasion so necessitate, to afford complete protection to this important possession.

The position of the British navy with regard to the protection of the trade routes was clearly set out in a reply by Mr. Ammon in the House of Commons to Viscount Curzon. He said that the number of cruisers and light cruisers belonging to the British navy was 48 as compared with 73 belonging to the important navies of the rest of the world. While on the face of it the disparity is not large enough to warrant any degree of dismay on the part of the blue water school, Mr. Ammon admitted that all the foreign cruisers were capable of commerce destruction, while only twenty British cruisers were available for and capable of commerce protection. This number would probably be even more reduced did it become necessary to protect the trade routes to Australia for the absence of a suitably adjacent base might very well render useless cruisers unable to operate too far from a suitably placed base.

In the absence of suitable provision for the provisioning and equipment of vessels near Australasian waters it becomes obvious that Australia has to provide vessels of her own to supplement whatever the United Kingdom would make available for her protection in the event of hostilities. It cannot be expected that Britain should build cruisers to be stationed definitely on the Australian station, when Australia can very well do that for herself, and while she may never be able to build and maintain a navy wholly adequate for her own protection, it is apparent that the more she can provide for herself, the less would have to be detached from home waters for the purpose of making up a sufficiently powerful fleet to deal with any trouble likely to arise.

Nor do we find in this decision anything in the nature of a threat to any other country. At the very most it is a poor substitute for the Singapore base and could do little for the protection of British trade in Far Eastern waters should such action ever become necessary. An Australian navy with Australian bases is even further from the Pacific than Singapore and if it could be contended that the remoteness of the latter from Singapore was the best argument in support of its defensive nature, the development of the naval defences of Australia is open to even less criticism.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

THE SILENT, SUBLTLE BUILDING FORCES OF MIND AND SPIRIT

There are moments in the lives of all of us when we catch glimpses of a life—our life—that is infinitely beyond the life we are now living. We realise that we are living below our possibilities. We long for the realisation of the life that we feel should be.

Instinctively we perceive that there are within us powers and forces that we are making but inadequate use of, and others that we are scarcely using at all. Practical metaphysics, a more simplified and concrete psychology, well-known laws of mental and spiritual science, confirm us in this conclusion. William James, who so splendidly related psychology, philosophy, and even religion, to life in a supreme degree, honored his calling and did a tremendous service for all mankind, when he so clearly developed the fact that we have within us powers and forces that we are making all too little use of—that we have within us great reservoirs of power that we have as yet scarcely tapped.

The men and the women who are awake to these inner helps—these directing, moulding, and sustaining powers and forces that belong to the realm of mind and spirit—are never to be found among those who ask: Is life worth the living? For their life has been multiplied two, ten, a hundred fold.

It is not ordinarily because we are not interested in these things, for instinctively we feel them of value; and furthermore our observations and experiences confirm us in this thought. The pressing cares of the everyday life—in the great bulk of cases, the bread and butter problem of life, which is after all the problem of ninety-nine out of every hundred—all seem to conspire to keep us from giving the time and attention to them that we feel we should give them. But we lose thereby tremendous helps to the daily living.

Through the body and its avenues of sense, we are intimately related to the physical universe about us. Through the soul

and spirit we are related to the Infinite Power that is the animating, the sustaining force—the Life Force—of all objective material forms. It is through the medium of the mind that we are able consciously to relate the two. Through it we are able to realise the laws that underlie the workings of the spirit, and to open ourselves that they may become the dominating forces of our lives.

There is a divine current that will bear us with peace and safety on its bosom if we are wise and diligent enough to find it and go with it. Battling against the current is always hard and uncertain. Going with the current lightens the labors of the journey. Instead of being continually uncertain and even exhausted in the mere efforts of getting through, we have time for the enjoyments along the way, as well as the ability to call a word of cheer or to lend a hand to the neighbor, also on the way.

The natural, normal life is by a law divine under the guidance of the spirit. It is only when we fail to seek and so follow this guidance, or when we deliberately take ourselves from under its influence, that uncertainties arise, legitimate longings go unfulfilled, and that violated laws bring their penalties.

It is well that we remember always that violated law carries with it its own penalty. The Supreme Intelligence—God, if you please—does not punish. He works through the channel of great immutable systems of law. It is ours to find these laws. That is what mind, intelligence, is for. Knowing them we can then obey them and reap the beneficent results that are always a part of their fulfillment; knowingly or unintentionally, we can fail to observe them, we can violate them, and suffer the results, or even be broken by them.

Life is not so complex if we do not so continually persist in making it so. Supreme Intelligence, creative Power works only through law. Science and religion are but different approaches to our understanding of the law. When both are real, they supplement one another and their findings are identical.

LIFE AS IT IS

BY THOMAS L. MASSON

STATIONERY, HARDWARE AND HOPE

I have never been able to examine the contents of either a hardware or a stationery store, or even to make a good start doing this, without somebody coming up to me and asking me if I am waited upon.

I have often thought I should like to make an arrangement with the proprietors of either of these stores to get into them sometimes after hours, when everybody was away, but when the light was good, so I could have time to look over everything in them at my leisure.

Also, I have never been able to make up my mind which is the more fascinating place to live in—stationery or hardware. There are so many contraptions in a stationery store that I might use, which, indeed, might make a complete change in my whole life if I knew about them that I quiver with suppressed enthusiasm and curiosity when I think of all I am missing. Just because I am ashamed to tell the clerk how I feel.

It's worse with hardware. Tools of all sorts with me are a passion. Think of the attachments I have had to hammers and screwdrivers all my life, only to have them leave me at critical moments, never to show up again. I can fancy no better kind of a heaven than a place where every tool was in its place and by touching a button string and wrapping paper will spring forth from their receptacles.

The other day I wandered into a wonderful stationery store, hoping that I might sneak about and drink in unnoticed my fill of filing systems, looseleaf masterpieces and those wonderful trays which hold everything that you will never use again. The usual thing happened. I was almost immediately accosted with "What can I do for you?" An inspiration seized me. I picked up a book at random.

"You have a cutting machine—perhaps downstairs?"

"He nodded."

"Could you trim this book down for me?"

"Yes, sir. It will take me—"

"Don't hurry. Take your time."

He disappeared and I started in on an assorted lot of pencil sharpeners. But in an incredibly short time someone touched me. It was my clerical nemesis.

"Sorry, but the cutting machine

is out of order. What else can I do for you?"

"Nothing!" I replied, loftily, preparing to depart.

Some day, however, I shall strike it; I shall be able to pass a solid hour in both hardware and stationery stores without being interrupted.

Correspondence

REFUGEE RELIEF

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
I have pleasure in giving you a further list of subscriptions together with a memo of our expenses.

The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club very generously gave us \$1000 from the proceeds of their Race Meeting which came at a time when funds were badly needed.

Soup Kitchen Balance as per list dated 14th March	\$2763.02
E. S. G.	10.00
American Club	257.70
F. R. Scott Jan.-Apr.	100.00
Mrs. E. M. Poteat	10.00
G. E. Peet April	25.00
Russian Benevolent Society March-April	400.00
Miss E. R. Jansen Shanghai Paper Hunt Club	10.00
In Memory of A. Frisenette	1000.00
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Wolfe April	5.00
	25.00
	1842.70

Add Cash at Soup Kitchen for March
 1324.36 |

Sundry receipts
 14.00 |

 | 1338.36 | | 5944.08 | Less March expenses | 1133.30 | Cash at Soup Kitchen for April | 1705.06 | | 2838.38 | | 33105.72 | Housing & General a/c | 344.14 | Maternity a/c | 40.00 | Clothing a/c | 45.59 | Reparation a/c | 2384.85 | less March exp. | 30.00 | | 2354.85 | | 55890.30 |

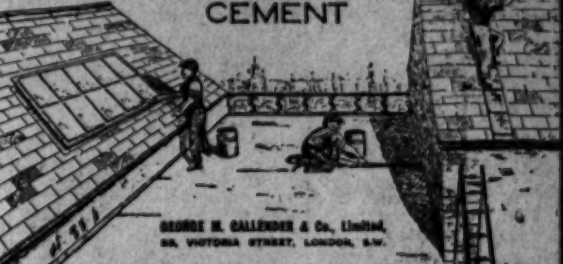
Yours faithfully,

Refugee Relief Advisory Committee

A. E. LOCKYER

Hon. Treasurer.

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terrible guns," cried Napoleon III. at Sedan, and many a Londoner of today will echo his words, in reference to noise. Not only out of doors, indoors, too, does noise pursue us.

The telephone is an inestimable boon, but it carries its own penalty in its incessant clanging. And one day the air will add its quota of noise. Within 20 miles of London the inhabitants are already petitioning against the noise of aeroplanes.

What is the remedy? Clearly something will have to be done eventually. Man will have to be provided with some buffer between his nervous system and the riotous orgy of noise.

Rubber roads—terribly costly, no doubt—may have to be made. When the vibrations of sound affect the nerves generally they jar them, and it is this continual jarring all day long in cities that does the damage.

"Oh! those guns! Stop those

Books And So Forth

By Frederic F. Van de Water (F. F. V.)

"Rapture," by Richmond Brooks Barrett (Boni, Liverlight), is a novel with a partially happy ending. The heroine dies in the last chapter. The general felicity of its conclusion could have been improved somewhat by having all the other characters emulate her. No book that we have read recently has a more completely obnoxious population.

Our research may be due in part to the fact that they bored us. In addition, we suspect that the book has a serious, what-a-young-married-person-should-know sort of a purpose that has escaped us almost entirely. A further increment of our dissatisfaction may come from class consciousness. Squinting forlorn in our own social stratum, we have never been able to read fiction about the members of Highest Society with any real sympathy.

Pretty nearly every one in "Rapture" has a cottage at Newport. Concerning the Society of

that resort, we should say, judging by Mr. Barrett's book, that it has deteriorated enormously since its discovery by Robert W. Chambers.

The more esoteric portions of sex psychology elude us in a deplorable fashion. We are always immensely suspicious but rarely comprehending when in their presence. Thus, we are unable to gather why a girl, fond of her neurotic brother, should, after marrying a selfish but good-natured plutocrat, discover that death by tuberculosis was the One Way Out. Others, more mentally agile than we are, may understand. Our innocence at our mature age is nothing short of humiliating.

This is Mr. Barrett's first novel. We are running counter to all the traditions of the book reviewer's craft in not pointing out its structural defects and exhorting the novice to do better next time. Our only complaint against "Rapture" is that its author has chosen a dismal theme and elaborated it in a drab and rather obscure fashion. We have no way of judging the accuracy with which he depicts Newport existence. However, if his description is true to life, we don't wonder the resort's social luminaries look the way

they usually do in newspaper photographs.

We can't help wishing that publishers would furnish librettos with their more sex problematical novels. Even the blurb by Horace B. Liverlight himself, who considers "Rapture" the best first novel he ever read, doesn't illuminate matters particularly. He says the book "is a remarkable study of the immolation of self to a consuming passion—the corrosive action of physical love upon the finer temperament." We'll have to let it go at that.

Our ideals are few and impermanent. Our adherence to them does not, we are afraid, warrant the feeling of personal resentment that bubbles inside us each time we speak of Robert W. Chambers. We think, if we were in his place, we could defend our position eloquently. We should hold that writing is our business and that we turn out in our business whatever will sell best. If the public will pay more for junk than for literature, we should assert, why that is the public's fault, not ours.

That is, we imagine, an entirely defensible attitude, and yet there are times when we, being ourselves, mourn bitterly over Robert W. Chambers.

There never was an American writer, we believe, who started out with more. There are many with not one-third of Mr. Chambers' native ability who have gone much further. To us his literary life seems to have been all hind-side before. The feeble and futile stuff that he should have done in

the beginning is coming from his pen now. The works of great imagination, bursts of vivid style and high romance that should belong to his maturity were done so long ago that they lie obscured and unremembered by most of us, buried beneath the rubble of his later writings.

If early promise goes for anything at all Robert W. Chambers should be today one of the great outstanding figures in English literature. He isn't.

Before we'll consent to argue this further with any one we shall insist that he read what seems to us one of the great historical romances of all time, "Cardigan." It must be at least twenty or twenty-five years since that was written. Thereafter one can trace the downhill progress of Mr. Chambers through "The Maid at Arms," "The Reckoning" and a fourth volume on the Revolutionary period, the name of which we have forgotten.

There was an earlier series with the Franco-Prussian War as a background—"The Red Republic," "Lorraine," "Ashes of Empire" and "The Maid of Paradise"—all of them full of a promise that has never been fulfilled.

In addition there were two volumes of short stories, "The Maker of Moons" and "The King in Yellow," grotesque and fantastic tales of real power and imagination.

Probably all of these are out of print by now. There was, or so it seems to us, a real germ of greatness in every one of them.

Perhaps it is the public that ought to be ashamed of itself; perhaps it is Mr. Chambers. All we are certain of is that one or the other, or maybe both, ought to be.

The Spectator

Wonder Of Wonders

"Woe Unto Us," says Carlyle, "if we have in us only what we are able to express and to show!" I am greater than all that has been written.

The poet in his maddest frenzy cannot tell anything so wild and strange as the passions in my mind.

The musician cannot compose any song or symphony that can do more than give a glimpse of the crowding harmonies in my heart. I have beauties in me of which the statues of Rodin and the paintings of Bouguereau are but dim reflections. I, you and every human being have, within our unalterable treasures, philosophies beyond Plato, adventures beyond Marco Polo, loves beyond Sappho, crimes beyond Caligula and holiness beyond Thomas-a-Kempis.

The true wonder of wonders is the human soul. It is indeed an amazing thing that Shakespeare could write his plays and express his poetry, and Victor Hugo his sonorous tales, but it is more strange still to me that I am able to thrill at these things.

The mountains of Switzerland or Mexico are majestic, but even more majestic is that response to them that is awakened in my mind.

The starry dome above is great and awful, but not so great nor so awe-inspiring as the response that kindles in the human being that beholds it.

It is a vast universe, but even more remarkable is that appreciation of its vastness that comes to me.

That there is a little brain, a handful of gray matter housed in a bony cup moving about upon the surface of this earth that can get all these messages that are sent to it, that is the shattering thought.

The wonder of the telephone is not that you can talk into it but that somebody can hear you miles away. And the most wonderful thing about Homer or Dante or Jesus is only partly expressed by their utterances, the other and greater part of the wonder is that myriads can be thrilled.

Moral Basis Of Civilization

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

Among the ancient frauds that from such time as the mind of man runneth not to the contrary have stalked up and down the earth, like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour, two of the most respectable and the most deadly are the twin humbugs, Rewards and Punishments.

Arm in arm these companion ogres have stalked through the ways of history, trampling down with their heavy boots the fields of human grain.

They have hampered evolution, stunted the growth of men and nations, spoiled families, debauched religion, perverted law, and are still plausibly believed in by the majority of the human race.

No faith that ever practically cleaned out a man's soul, put health into his life and iron into his will was ever brought about by the hope of pay or the fear of loss.

No man ever did a divine thing except in scorn of consequences. No morality ever grew from the root of expediency.

The honesty that is the best policy is the subtlest of all dishonesties.

If virtue is not its own reward, if it is taken on for any other reward, it is no longer virtue.

The only pleasure a man gets from doing right is the pleasure of doing right, and this pleasure is never so keen as when he gets no other advantage from it.

The only thing that keeps a real honest man from doing wrong is the disgust that repels him from wrong.

The most damnable thing that was said about the Pharisees was, "they have their reward."

For many long centuries men have tried to restrain evil by punishing it, they go on believing in this programme, notwithstanding that every page of history proves its failure. You can no more drive the evil out of a man by hurting him than you can drive out his cancer or blood poison by beating him with rods.

It is the scorn of fear and the defiance of pain, that is the beginning of righteousness; never the yielding to fear.

There is no beauty nor worth in virtue, unless there be in it the spirit of adventure. When risk is subtracted from goodness, nothing is left.

To punish criminals is to make more criminals, and to reward righteousness is to corrupt its texture.

You can destroy character by offering sugar plums, but no sugar plums ever lured a man to heaven. To be right and just and decent and loyal and good means the greatest happiness to which a man can possibly attain, but the minute you attempt to add to his happiness by adding a reward of

money or fame or what not, you have taken away from it.

The keenest suffering a man can experience is the consciousness of having acted unjustly, and when you attempt to increase this suffering by adding other pains, physical or mental, you have only given to him a certain satisfaction.

There is only one way to make men good, and that is to increase their intelligence and strengthen their moral inhibitions.

This article is for release in the Year 2,000: if it is printed before that time, somebody will believe it.

The Danger Of Noise

Doctors have long perceived the danger that might arise, and is now actually arising, from noise.

The public are beginning to perceive it too, though as yet dimly.

When it is clearly perceived, and only then, will man's inventive genius set to work to abolish or diminish the evil that goes hand-in-hand with the good in the modern developments that have created noise.

This is no danger that affects the few; three-quarters of the population of England today live in the 76 big towns, and are inevitably affected by modern noise.

It was smells that lowered the vitality of city dwellers in the Middle Ages; in the twentieth century it is going to be noise. Civilization is creating another Moloche.

The reader who has not given any serious thought to the subject may be interested to learn how modern noise affects vitality and energy adversely. He will then perceive the magnitude of the danger and become one of those determined to lessen it. Royal Commission to study the subject may be nearer than meet people think.

The immediate effect of a noise is to cause the air to vibrate in the vicinity. Waves of vibration are set in motion, and these, striking against the drum of the ear, make that vibrate too, and its vibration is

transmitted to the nerve of hearing, and we hear.

But a loud noise—especially a sudden, loud noise—does more. The vibrations not only affect the nerve of hearing, but other nerves as well. They overflow. They may be forcible enough to rupture the drum of the ear, as occurs to artillerymen.

When the vibrations of sound affect the nerves generally they jar them, and it is this continual jarring all day long in cities that does the damage.

"Oh! those guns! Stop those

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But a loud noise—especially a sudden, loud noise—does more. The vibrations not only affect the nerve of hearing, but other nerves as well. They overflow. They may be forcible enough to rupture the drum of the ear, as occurs to artillerymen.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

P. & O., British India, Apcar and Eastern and Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
 Hongkong, Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia (including New Zealand and Queensland Ports), Red Sea, Egypt, Europe.
 F. & O. FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
 (Under contract with H. M. Government)

Caribbean, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, India
 *Mallory Apr. 13 *Kashmir May 20 *Karnata July 5
 *Mallory Apr. 13 *Kashmir May 20 *Karnata July 5
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*Also calls at Bombay. **Extra sailings
 *A. O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon, India
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U. Boat Sinking Ends In Insurance Claim Being Filed In London Court

Plaintiffs Seek To Recover On Ground That Vessel Was Lost By A Peril Of The Sea

Mr. Justice Bailhache, in the King's Bench Division, had before him an action brought by Messrs. George Cohen, Sons and Co., of Commercial Road, London, against several insurance companies in respect of the loss of the U 124, a submarine which the plaintiffs were engaged in dismantling at a Swansea dock. Plaintiffs claimed to recover under a policy of insurance upon the ground that the vessel was lost by a peril of the sea. Defendants denied liability.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said: This is an action by a company called a shipbreaking company, to recover expenses which they incurred in and about October 2, 1920, in raising from the bottom of King's Dock, at Swansea, a German submarine, U 124, which the shipbreaking company were engaged in breaking up. They sue several underwriters and in particular the London General Assurance Co., under a policy dated May 12, 1920. That policy was a time policy of four months and was extended for a further month. The facts of the case are extremely simple. The U 124 had been towed round from Southampton to Swansea for the purpose of dismantling and selling whatever could be got out of her. She was moored alongside the quay at King's Dock, Swansea, the breaking up process had begun on September 22, 1920. On Saturday, October 2, the men who were engaged in breaking up the vessel, left her at 12 o'clock apparently moored in safety alongside the quay. A watchman was employed to watch her, but between 5 and 6 o'clock on the Sunday morning the U boat went to the bottom of the dock. There was 40 ft. of water in the dock, and the draft of the submarine was from 18 to 18 feet, and she dropped some 20 feet or more to the bottom of the dock. The watchman did not actually see her sink. He had passed her at 5 o'clock on the Sunday morning, when she was apparently moored in safety. At 6 o'clock, however, when the watchman passed along again the vessel was nowhere to be seen. She was in fact at the bottom of the dock.

The defendants have called a body of evidence to show me that the U boat was sunk by the negligence of somebody who was doing the repairs on the vessel and the evidence has satisfied me that she sank in this way.

DISMANTLING OF PIPES

Certain pipes in the ship were being dismantled and I am satisfied that in the course of that dismantling, in one or more of those pipes a leak was caused in the skin of the ship. The mouths of the pipes were closed by valves which were supposed to be closed and were no doubt always closed until the Saturday. Otherwise, if they were not so, water would have gone into the ship in that way during the whole of the period and the vessel would have sunk before. The leaks, therefore, were caused some time on Saturday, October 2. There were probably two leaks, one in the pipe leading into the torpedo room and another in the pipe leading into the control room. Water came in from those leaks, the U boat sank lower and lower and ultimately the water reached the tops of the oil tanks. The tops of the oil tanks were open. The oil tanks had a freeboard of 18 ins. and the water went into the oil tanks. Of course, water going into the oil tanks by itself and of itself would not have mattered, because it would have remained there. But with the water there was in the vessel the weight was considerably increased. She got lower and lower into the water, which eventually covered her deck. An opening had been made in the deck for the purpose of getting machinery from below and to facilitate the work of dismantling. As soon as the water got over the deck and into the deck opening, she must have sunk with great rapidity. She broke her moorings and when she got to the bottom she was found to have a list of some 25 degrees. It was suggested that because she had that she must have been moored alongside the quay with a heavy list on her. But there is no reason to suppose that that was so. The evidence is to the contrary. Men would not care to work on board a vessel with a list, which was no doubt caused by the way she fell, the way in which the mooring ropes parted and by the fact that she had a lot of dis-

mantled machinery in her which moved from one side of the boat to the other. There is nothing in the point about the list. I find that she sank from the reason and in the way I have described.

RAISING THE VESSEL

When she sank the underwriters requested and indeed insisted that the assured should take all possible steps to have her raised. They referred to the duty of the assured as a statutory duty. It is a duty included in the Marine Insurance Act, 1906, and they had, at any rate, the right to do it under the labor clause of the policy sued upon. They were to do this work under the superintendence of the underwriters' representatives, Messrs. Mason and Co. and certain surveyors, Messrs. Clarke and Luff. The assured, being under an obligation and having a right to do it under the policy, immediately set to work to get a diver down and to proceed with the operation of raising her. They spent a great deal of money, very nearly £2,000, and then asked the underwriters to pay as the work was going on. When the underwriters declined or failed to do this after intimating from time to time that they would pay when the accounts were properly rendered, the assured said: "We have spent enough on her. If you want any more done, you must either pay or do it yourself."

Thereupon the underwriters did the work themselves. They ultimately raised the vessel at an expense to themselves of something like £5,000. In those circumstances, the assured bring the action against the underwriters for the £2,000 which they spent before the work was taken over by the underwriters. The underwriters counterclaim for the £5,000 they spent.

The question of liability depends, of course, upon the true view to be taken of the contract of insurance contained in this policy. The policy, apart from the printed form, is in the usual form of a Lloyd's policy, although it is not a Lloyd's policy. The words written in are "From Southampton to Swansea and for four months while breaking up, covering all and every risk."

The policy may be construed in two different ways. It may be construed as though there was a contract which means what it says; and although it is written upon a Lloyd's policy, these words are to have an independent and separate construction, apart from the printed form of the policy.

The policy might also be construed as though these words are to be read in connection with the printed words of the policy with which they are written. It does not seem to me to matter which way you take it.

A MARINE PERIL

I will assume that I must construe these words in connection with the printed words as in the policy. If that be so, I must find, first of all, that there is something in the nature of a marine peril, although the words are "all and every risk." I will assume that I must find something in the nature of a marine peril.

I have found that the water was let into the ship by the negligent dismantling by somebody of one or both of those pipes. In my view, the unintentional admission of sea water into the ship, whereby the ship sinks, is a peril of the sea. There is no warranty in this policy against negligence and no exception of negligence. The fact that the admission of water into the ship is due to negligence is, in my opinion, totally and absolutely immaterial. There is a peril of the sea whenever a ship is afloat in the sea and water from the sea is unintentionally admitted into her which causes loss, either to the cargo or to the ship.

But suppose I turn away from that construction that this is a peril of the sea, and construe the words "covering all and every risk" as being words which are to be construed in their full significance without being qualified by the printed words of the policy.

One of the ordinary risks of dismantling a ship is that somebody on board will be negligent. In my opinion, that is exactly what the defendants have proved in this case. There was negligence by somebody, which caused the damage and I have no doubt at all that if these words are not to be qualified by the printed words of the policy they cover the negligence of the

workman. It was contended for the defendants that the plaintiffs had broken up a great many submarines without any risk of this sort happening at all. That was asked as something in support of the defendants' case, as showing that this was one of the almost inevitable risks of breaking them up. To my mind it shows exactly the opposite. The fact that they had broken up 18 or 19 boats without any risk happening shows that this was not an accident that must inevitably happen, but one which would not happen unless somebody was negligent. I find that as a fact, because the defendants' witnesses have conclusively proved it to my mind. In those circumstances there is no answer to the plaintiffs' case in my view. There being no answer to the plaintiffs' case the defendants' counter-claim therefore fails. I should have given judgment for the defendants on their counter-claim if I could find something in the nature of an implied request by the shipbreakers to the underwriters. That would have been extremely difficult to find in the circumstances of this case, because the only request I can find is that request by the underwriters to the shipbreakers. How one can imply a request the other way round it is difficult to see. However, I need not pursue that any further. My judgment is that this vessel had suffered a peril of the sea which was caused by the negligence of somebody working on board. There being no warranty as to negligence and no exception of negligence, the defendants are liable. There will be judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs. There is a small sum about which there has been some discussion. That concerns a matter of 5 percent as interest and 5 percent as insurance. Inasmuch as the only witness called to prove the figures by the defendants assures me that is a usual and proper charge in these cases, I will allow it.

Shipping Conditions In Japan Now Take Turn For Better

A turn for the better is noticed in Japanese shipping with the approaching opening of the Sushan and Hokkaido lumber trade, but indications do not point to the immediate improvement on overseas services, as the customs duty of this country was restored to the normal levels at the end of last month. Materials for reconstruction purposes are expected to fall sharply on the homeward European service in April and after, and the same may be observed on the Trans-Pacific and Australian services.

The surplus of space is not expected to fall sharply on the nearsea services, as there are many ships lying idly at various coast ports awaiting cargo movement. Ships working the nearsea service number 218 vessels with an aggregate of 1,241,684 tons. The movement of coal is active, but handicapped by the lumber shipments to be started soon in northern waters, the coal rate shows no signs of improvement. Oversea freighters have come in for shares on the Hokkaido and Kyushu coal transportation. The ruling rate on coal is quoted at Y.240 between Kawanatsu and Yokohama; Y.220 between Wakamatsu and Ise Bay; Y.190 between Wakamatsu and Shanghai; and Y.250 between Muroran and Yokohama.

NO FRESH CARGO CONTRACTS

No fresh freight contracts are being made for bean cake shipments from Dairen and Vladivostok, now that the height of busy export season is already past. North China ports such as Tientsin and Newchwang have reopened to navigation and promise prosperous export trade in bean cake and other staple products, but it will last only for a short period.

The shipment of 100,000 koku of lumber granted by the Imperial

Court for Tokio and Yokohama from Hokkaido to Shikoku has been contracted by both the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha and the Kuribayashi Shosen Kaisha at the rate of Y.240 a 100 koku and consignments are being imported gradually.

The demand for Kyushu coal is not so heavy now as it was at this time last year but Fushun coal is in much demand. Many ships are attracted to Dairen for shipments of Fushun coal. The current coal rate from Kyushu to Hongkong is quoted at Y.330 a ton and from Dairen to Hongkong at Y.4. The importation of Hongkong coal from China to Kyushu has been resumed and about a dozen Japanese ships are needed for this line of trade. Japan wants 4,000,000 koku of foreign rice this year and this will be imported by the end of next July when the customs duty on rice is to be restored to the normal level.

Kobe Harbor Busy

Kobe harbor put on an air of unusual animation on March 31 when a fleet of steamers arrived intending to unload cargo, that day being when the term of the exemption of the customs duty expired. About ten large Japanese ships totaling 50,000 tons gross entered the port the previous day to discharge free cargo. They quickened their speed on the way home and made the port earlier than their schedule.

Free goods which passed through the Kobe Maritime Customs from September 10 to March 20 totaled Y.185,000,000, of which foodstuffs totaled Y.26,000,000; medicine, Y.1,600,000; clothing, Y.49,000,000; iron and other building materials, Y.74,000,000; materials for civil engineering, Y.13,000,000; and daily necessities, Y.1,440,000. About 400,000 tons of free cargo are still lying in the customs goods sheds, as they have not yet gone through the necessary customs procedures. Ships which entered Kobe during the same period numbered 1,959 vessels, an increase of 28 percent over the number in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Tender Services

Soup Kitchen Balance as per Lu's rival at Nanking.

The last tender conveying passengers for the T.K.K. s.s. Alabama Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. The steamer leaves at daylight the following day for Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver via Japan ports.

USSURI RAILWAY Traffic Office

3 Esra Road, Shanghai
 Phone: C. 8411

Gives information about shipment of goods via Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria, Urga, renders assistance and facilities to the goods owners.

Shippers attention is drawn to the fact that:

- USSURI Rly. has fixed the most favorable rates on the shipments via Vladivostok to Harbin and other stations of the C. E. Rly. Western and Eastern Lines.
- Railway charges may be paid at Harbin, (Kommercheskaya str. No. 20), to our Head Office—USSURI Rly. Commercial Agency.
- Custom Examination of goods may be executed at Harbin.
- Safety of goods can be guaranteed through Bank.
- For transit goods Government's license is not required.

For particulars please apply to Mr. P. Sery-Siryk, Mgr. at the above address.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTINUAUX M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing to Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGKOR	6th Mar	19th Apr., 1924	24th Apr.
CHAMBERLAIN	20th Mar	2 May, 1924	8th May
PAUL LEBON	27th Mar	4th May, 1924	15th May
AMBOISE	10th April	23rd May	22nd May
CHANTILLY	24th April	6th June	29th June

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
 (Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)
 1st CLASS B. 2 83 A. 2 68 B. 2 60
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Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe. Re-broking abatements of 25% & 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)
 S.S. President Lincoln Apr. 12
 S.S. President Cleveland May 10
 S.S. President Pierce May 24
 S.S. President Wilson June 7
 S.S. President Lincoln June 21

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland Apr. 23
 S.S. President Pierce May 7
 S.S. President Wilson May 21
 S.S. President Lincoln June 4
 S.S. President Cleveland June 2

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 Shinyo Maru April 23
 Shinyo Maru May 6
 Taiyo Maru May 17

FOR HONGKONG

Siberia Maru April 16
 Tenyo Maru May 18

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OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" sails about April 12
 S.S. "FIUME" sails about April 11
 S.S. "AUSSA" sails about April 30
 S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about May 11
 S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO" sails beginning of June
 S.S. "NIPPON" sails about June 10
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about July 10
 S.S. "VENEZIA" sails about August 2

INWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
 S.S. "PERSIA" sails about middle of April
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" sails about April 30
 S.S. "FIUME" sails about May 3
 S.S. "AUSSA" sails end of May/beg. of June
 S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sails about June 2
 S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO" sails end of June/beg. of July
 S.S. "NIPPON" sails about July 3
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" sails about August 2
 S.S. "VENEZIA" sails about September 2

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN	FOR EUROPE
Nippon Maru Apr. 23	Tokushima Maru Apr. 13
Nagasaki Maru Apr. 18	Kamo Maru Apr. 23
Shanghai Maru Apr. 15	Katori Maru May 3
Kamano Maru Apr. 16	Atsuta Maru May 17
Omi Maru Apr. 19	Matsumoto Maru Apr. 25
Yamashiro Maru Apr. 25	
FOR BOMBAY	FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru Apr. 23	Aki Maru May 7 from Kobe
FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA	May 9 from Nagasaki
Shidzuka Maru May 15	May 14 from Hongkong
Iyo Maru April 21	NEW YORK VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA
FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA	Lisbon Maru Apr. 13
Cape From Kobe	Toba Maru May 10
Kanagawa Maru Apr. 30	FOR HONGKONG
(Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service)	Shidzuka Maru Apr. 30
	Yoshino Maru May 17

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 680.

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Rotterdam, America, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports.

HOMeward BOUND:

S.S. "ALDERMIN" from Shanghai Apr. 24

S.S. "OOSTERK" from Shanghai May 29

OUTWARD BOUND:

S.S. "OOSTERK" due at Shanghai Apr. 15

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers. For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to

HOLLAND CHINA TRADING CO.

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE" Apr. 16

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" Apr. 23

For Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dairen:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" Apr. 13

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE" Apr. 18

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" Apr. 23

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam.

S.S. "LONDON MARU" Apr. 25

S.S. "ANDES MARU" May 24

FOR NEW YORK, via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

S.S. "HAWANA MARU" End of May

FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE, via JAPAN PORTS, AND VICTORIA.

S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" April 17

S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" May 3

FOR TIENTSIN

S.S. "CHOFU MARU" April 18

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtau, Tientsin, and Dairen

S.S. "KYODO MARU" No. 28 April 19

S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" April 22

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung & Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" April 12

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" April 22

FOR JAPAN. Via Dairen

S.S. "AMUR MARU" May 27

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Fellow, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 2,776 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Friday, April 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWOW, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,225 Tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 15, at about midnight. This steamer is fast and has superior passenger accommodations. State-rooms and saloon fitted with steam-heating. Excellent cuisine and service. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250. Freight, C. 240 Passage.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUNHO, 2,565 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr. 13 — San Francisco	TP. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 13 — New York	Tsuyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 13 — Seattle	TP. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 13 — Portland, Ore.	Wawalaon	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 17 — Tacoma, etc.	Alabama Mar	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 20 — Portland, Ore.	A. E. Morse	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 21 — Vancouver	TP. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
Apr. 21 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 23 — San Francisco	TP. Polk	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 25 — New York via Hong Kong	TP. Jefferson	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25 — Seattle	C. Winner	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 25 — Vancouver, etc.	Arizous Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 2 — Seattle	Siberia Maru	Br. C. P. S.
May 10 — Vancouver	TP. of Asia	Jap. T.K.K.
May 17 — San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 18 — Seattle	Shidzuka Maru	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 19 — Seattle	TP. Madison	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24 — San Francisco	TP. Pierce	Jap. O.S.K.
May 30 — New York	Havana Maru	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 12 — Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 15 — Japan	Shanghai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 16 — Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 18 — Japan	Magnaki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 19 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 23 — Japan	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 27 — Japan	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 13 — London	Nellore	Br. P. & O.
Apr. 13 — London, etc.	Tsushima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 14 — Hamburg, etc.	Nienburg	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 15 — Liverpool	Alchons	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 17 — Europe	Alchons Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 17 — London	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 19 — Hamburg, etc.	Carl Legies	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 22 — Bombay	Soudan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 23 — London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 23 — Hamburg, etc.	Glenora	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr. 24 — Rotterdam	Andromeda	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Apr. 24 — Marseilles	Yankee	Fr. M. M. Co.
Apr. 25 — Rotterdam, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 27 — Singapore, Java	W. Paralon	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 27 — Liverpool	Tencer	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29 — Bombay	Rangoon Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 29 — London, etc.	Kalyas	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 29 — Hamburg, etc.	Ochlenz	Ger. Mel. & Co.
May 3 — London, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 3 — Marseilles	Chambers	Fr. M. M. Co.
May 13 — London	Pharos	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 14 — Liverpool	Pharos Maru	Br. B. & S.
May 15 — Marseilles	Laurel Leaf	Fr. M. M. Co.
May 20 — London	Kashmir	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 20 — Rotterdam	Gostker	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
May 22 — Hamburg, etc.	A. von Bayser	Ger. H. S. Line
May 22 — Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Co.
May 26 — Europe	Aunder Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 27 — London	Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.
June 5 — Marseilles	Ambede	Fr. M. M. Co.
June 9 — London	Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co.
June 11 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
June 16 — Rotterdam	Anderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
June 19 — Marseilles	Chantilly	Fr. M. M. Co.
June 24 — London	Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Apr. 16 — Melbourne, etc.	Yoshino Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 17 — Hongkong	Yoshino Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 30 — Melbourne, etc.	St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 23 — Melbourne, etc.	Eastern	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 12 — Foochow	Saikio M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 12 D.L. Amoy H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12 D.L. S'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 12 D.L. S'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Chekking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12 — Formosa	Sekio Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 12 — Canton	Haeen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 13 D.L. Canton	Talung	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 13 7.00 S'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Lachow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 13 7.00 Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 14 D.L. Straits	Kutang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15 9.00 Amoy, H'kong, S'ton	Kashang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 15 D.L. Canton	Wongang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 22 — Formosa	Fukuen Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 22 — Canton	Tungshin	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 30 — Hongkong, Manila	Shidzuka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 12 8.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12 8.00 Tientsin	Sochow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 12 10.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 13 8.00 Newchwang	Chengtin	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 13 D.L. Tientsin	Kingling	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 15 D.L. Tientsin	Waishang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 16 3.00 W'wei, C'ton, T'ien	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 16 — Antung	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 18 — Tientsin, Direct	Chager Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 19 — Tientsin, Dairen	Kyodo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 22 — Tientsin	Fukuen Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

AUCTION SALES

Cables: "MOORECO" ESTABLISHED 1874 Codes: AL, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's
Shanghai



Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin
Phone Auction Dept. Cent. 153
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 6123
Chinese Department. Cent. 6126

SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

Saturday, April 12, at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom Household Furniture and Sundries.

At 11 a.m.

In Front Salesroom Spring and Summer suitings.

At Noon

At Nanking Jetty Motor Launch "Shepherd Foreign Houseboat "Jarrah"

also

At 2.45 p.m.

At Chang Ka Pang Wharf 600 Bags Damaged Wheat

Monday, April 14, at 10 a.m.

In middle salesroom household furniture, sundries and clothing.

Tuesday, April 15, at 10 a.m.

In front salesroom, wines salvaged ex Shanghai Times Building

also

At 2.30 p.m.

At Osaka Shosen Kaisha Yangtzeop Wharf a large quantity of flooring boards more or less damaged.

Wednesday, April 16, at 10 a.m.

At 641 Dixwell Road, Superior household furniture and sundries

Thursday, April 17, at 10 a.m.

In front salesroom, household furniture and sundries.

Details as under:—

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Saturday, April 12, 1924

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture, Pianos, Motor Cars, Cut Glass Ware and Sundries

Comprising:—

Mahogany stained wardrobe, chest of drawers, bevelled mirror-back dressing table, washstand, night table, suite teak mahogany stained tapestry-covered drawing room furniture complete 7 pcs, Mahogany stained writing desk, revolving desk chair, white enamel iron double and single bedsteads with wire and other mattresses, teak book case with glass door, teak centre table, wicker furniture, Pictures, Cretonne covered sofa and arm chairs, gas stove, lacquer table, imported framed mirror, teak case-seated dining chairs, brass fender, books, crockery, electric ceiling fan, Chinese curios, nickel music stand and sundries

Also

"Hubbigan" Perfume
Fancy letter paper with envelopes
Cut glass ware
New Electric Vacuum cleaner
6 Volts Storage Battery
Portable "Standard" folding typewriter
Smith Premier typewriter
300 lbs American Kosher Matzo Biscuits small lots
Fancy Beaded hand bags
Imported Rubber Tyred Rickshaw
Very Old Oil Paintings
Flan Toned Upright Piano By Numeyer and Co. Berlin
Fine Toned Organ
Outboard Motor Engine
Indian Motor Cycle with Side car
1 "Monroe" Limousine Motor Car
1 Overland Closed Car 7 Seater
1 Chevrolet 4 Cylinder 7 Seater Touring Car
Fine Toned Upright Piano By "Andrade"
New "Stoewer Elite" Portable Typewriter with cover
9 Settings of White Wyandotte and White Leghorn eggs from pens of birds imported from Vancouver
1 Pointer dog
New Brass double bedstead with Simmons spring and other mattresses
1 "Norton" Motor cycle, English make, 1 cylinder with side. Car in good order.
1 "Buick" 4 cylinder Torpedo front touring Car 5 seater, 12 H. P. in good order.
1 Camera
2 German Pointers 3 years old (good field dogs)

and

1 "Norton" Motor cycle, English make, 1 cylinder with side. Car in good order.
1 "Buick" 4 cylinder Torpedo front touring Car 5 seater, 12 H. P. in good order.
1 Camera
2 German Pointers 3 years old (good field dogs)

Commencing at 11 a.m.

On Saturday, April 12, 1924

IN FRONT SALESROOM

Spring and Summer Suitings

Comprising:—

Suit lengths of Plain and Striped Grey Flannel, Cream and Grey Serges, Palm Beach, Sun Proof Cloth, Tweeds, Blue Serge and Black Serge, Water Proof and T. T. Virella.

On View Friday.

AT NANKING ROAD JETTY

On Saturday, April 12, 1924

At Noon Sharp

Foreign Houseboat "Jarrah"

with main particulars as follows:—

47 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 3'6" from m bottom to deck, draft 1'4". Built throughout of Jarrah wood. 2 Bunks, Bath room, Flush Closet, Kitchen. Fitted through out and recently overhauled. Ready for immediate use.

NOW ON VIEW

Also

Motor Launch "Shepherd"

Length O. A. 25 ft., Beam 6 ft., Draught 1 ft. Built of Teakwood and Manila Hardwood and launched last month. Engine (French make) 4 Cylinder, 4 Cycle, low fuel consumption. In good order. Now on view at Shanghai Rowing Club.

For account of the Concerned will be

On Tuesday, April 15, at 2.30 p.m.

AT OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA WHARF

26 Yangtzeop Road

A large quantity of flooring boards

More or Less Damaged

ex S.S. "Ibukisan Maru"

NOW ON VIEW.

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

On Monday, April 14, 1924

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Useful Household Furniture and Sundries, Clothing, etc.

Comprising

Child's iron cot, Brass mounted double iron bedstead with mattress, Folding card tables, Rubber tyre rickshaw, Green plush covered sofa, Extension dining table with leaves, Book case, Mirror back hat and Umbrell a stand, Enamel vases, Teakwood chest of drawers, Wardrobe, Oil stove, Copper fenders, Electric heater and Iron, Kerosene oil cooking range, Black wood marble inlaid table screen, M. O. P. Inlaid trays, Boxes, Ningpo inlaid bedroom chairs and table, Silver cup, Chinese redwood opium couch with cushions, Pictures and Frames, Knives and forks, Ornaments etc, etc.

ALSO

A Quantity of Office furniture

A large assortment of Gent's and Lady's clothing, boots and shoes, etc.

2 LADY'S NEW SPRING OVERCOATS.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

No. 45 Kiangse Road

Head Office.

W. FUNDER & CO.

40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuers, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants

Telephone: Central 1152

Note.

Furniture and other Sales conducted at Private Residences or in our Salesrooms as required.

TERMS MODERATE

Surplus furniture and other effects received for Auction or Private Sale at any time.

Offices 40 A Kiangse Road.

W. FUNDER & CO.

40 A KIANGSE ROAD.

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuers, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants

Telephone: Central 1152

Will sell by Public Auction at the Pootung Wharf of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Co. Ltd.,

At Pootung.

On Thursday, April 10, 1924, At 3 p.m. (Afternoon)

410 BAGS AMERICAN FLOUR (slightly damaged by sea-water)

Ex S.S. "Edgar Bowling"

NOTE. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers or in one lot or separate lots as may be found necessary at time of Auction. Launch leaves Customs Jetty at 2.30 p.m. (afternoon) day of sale

W. FUNDER & CO.

40 A KIANGSE ROAD

Auctioneers, Assessors, Adjusters, Arbitrators, Appraisers and Valuers, Land and Property Brokers, Real Estate Agents and Coal Merchants

Will sell Public Auction in their Upper-Sales-Room

On

Saturday, April 12, 1924 At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)

A fine collection of old CHINESE CHURCHES AND WORKS OF ART of the Dong, Sung, Yuan, and Ming Chinese Dynasties, Comprising:—

Family rose and sand-de-bauf porcelain vases and jars, 5-coloured porcelain wall plates, bowls, coral gold inlaid and bronze incense burners, Foochow lacquered 4-fold high screen, embroidered wall hanging and bedcovers, etc., also

A large quantity of famous Chinese artists hand paintings and scrolls.

On View Friday.



Oculists' Institute Company
49A Nanking Rd.
O.L.C.

The China Press

want ads

Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD Tel. C. 671

NOEL, MURRAY & CO. LIMITED.

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises

No. 102A, HUBBLING WELL ROAD.

on

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1924,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The whole of the

SUPERIOR

and

SUBSTANTIAL

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising:—

HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM,

BED and BATH ROOMS

REQUISITES.

Including:—

Square Stoves, Brass Coal Boxes, Tientsin Carpets, Goat Skin Rugs, Bevel-edged Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Hall Table, Round Centre Table, Teapoy, Mahogany-stained Bookcase with Desk Combined, Escritoires, Roll-top Desk, Cretonne Covered Double Spring Sofa and Arm Chair, Oil Cloth Covered Double Spring Couch and Easy Chairs, Mirror-back Sideboard, Round Dining Table, Bevel-edged Mirror-door Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chest of Drawers, Wooden and Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Wicker Table and Chairs, Oil Paintings by "Plado," Silk and Sootow Curtains, E.P. Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

ALSO

1 Chevrolet Touring Car in good running order.

3 Canton Palms

5 Lavatory Basins.

1 Japanese Satsuma Tea Set

1 Ice Chest

AND

Pantry and Kitchen as usual.

On View on Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th instant.

Catalogues on the Premises.

Wrinkles Can Now Be Removed

One cannot help getting older, but one may now prevent advancing years from showing their marks: wrinkles, sallowness, dry skin, etc. You may now retain even bring back your fresh, clear and youthful complexion. Consult Madame Nelson-Mee, Beauty Specialist, Ezra Bldg., 3rd Floor, 24 Nanking Road, Central 2035.

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DOES YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW APPROVE OF



KNOW IT AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On April 17th



Information For Mariners

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924

The morning tide is higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.

Approximate rise, at spring 4 1/2 h; at neaps, 5 h.

Approximate rise, at spring 3 1/2 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides.)

Approximate rise, 1 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. P.M.

3h. 53m. 4h. 20m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

11:11 a.m. 0:24 a.m. 5h. 40m. 6h. 23m. 4h. 55m. 7h. 8m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.17 in.

March 766.6 mm.

Shipping Items

YANGTSE PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow will arrive from Hankow and river ports sometime today.

The C.N. s.s. Lianchow is due to arrive in Shanghai from Pukow this afternoon.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru, is due in Shanghai from Hongkong today and is scheduled to sail for Kobe the tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hainchang which left Hongkong Tuesday for Shanghai Tuesday is due here today.

NORTHERN PORTS

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru from Nagasaki arrived yesterday. The steamer will sail for Nagasaki on April 13.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is due from Moji on tomorrow and will sail for Nagoya on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due to arrive from Moji on Sunday and scheduled to return to Moji on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus left Singapore for China ports on Friday and is expected in Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Mirapore left Singapore for Shanghai Monday morning April 14.

The P. and O. s.s. Mirapore was expected to leave Singapore Monday for Shanghai.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Plassy left London at 5 p.m. on March 14 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about April 21.

The S.E. s.s. Benares which left Gothenburg March 13 is expected to arrive in Shanghai April 26.

The S.E. s.s. Nippon which left Gothenburg for Shanghai is expected to arrive here April 16.

The P. and O. Khiva left London on April 28 at 6 p.m. for Shanghai.

The S.E.A. s.s. Ceylon from Gothenburg has left Yokohama on her way to Shanghai Tuesday and is due here tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Patroclus from European ports left Singapore yesterday and is due in Shanghai on April 18.

AMERICAN LINES

The Robert Dollar sailing vessel Janet Dollar sailed from Vancouver January 31 and is due to arrive in Shanghai some time this month.

The Robert Dollar s.s. Stanley from Seattle is expected to arrive in Shanghai Monday.

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar left Portland on March 5 and is due in Shanghai around April 14.

The Dollar s.s. President Monroe sailed from New San Francisco April 13 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Panama and San Francisco on May 6.

The Dollar s.s. Marie Marak is due in Shanghai from Vancouver on April 14.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar was to leave San Francisco for the Orient last Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. President Polk, sailed from New York on March 6 left San Francisco on March 29 and is expected in Shanghai on April 22.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Anna E. Morse from Portland is due to arrive in Shanghai April 15 and expected to leave for Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dalren on April 20.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Walawala from Portland is due to arrive in Shanghai April 15 and expected to leave for Portland via Tsingtau, Takubar and Dalren on April 20.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln will arrive from Manila and Hongkong this morning at 6 a.m. The liner will dock at the China Merchants' Central wharf and sail at daylight on Sunday morning.

The Ad. L. s.s. President Jackson is due in Shanghai this afternoon from Manila and Hongkong. The liner is scheduled to sail for Seattle via Japan ports tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Wilson Mar. 29

Pres. McKinley Apr. 3

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia Mar. 16

Empress Russia Apr. 6

FOR PORTLAND ORE.

Erirken Mar. 14

West Orowa Mar. 15

West Kader Mar. 19

FOR SEATTLE

Kongosan Maru Mar. 13

Yokohama Maru Mar. 13

President Madison Mar. 20

FOR NEW YORK

Knight Templar Mar. 17

Alaska Maru Mar. 22

Edenton Mar. 27

President Adams Mar. 28

President Garfield Apr. 10

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Bellerophon Mar. 15

City of York Mar. 15

Yakusan Maru Mar. 15

Nalders Mar. 19

Rhexenor Mar. 19

Kitano Maru Mar. 22

City of York Mar. 22

Meriones Mar. 24

FOR HAMBURG

Delagoa Maru Mar. 11

Munsterland Mar. 13

FOR COPENHAGEN

Canton Mar. 23